

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report Sub-Saharan Africa

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Central African Republic

Congress Discusses Prime Ministerial Post

AB2802125091 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] Bangui, 26 Feb (AFP)—The Central African Republic Congress, which comprises the National Assembly and the Economic and Regional Council, last night began deliberations aimed at revising the Constitution and creating the post of prime minister, it was learned today from official sources in Bangui.

Speaking at the opening session, the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Gaspard Sokambi, stated that the creation of this post "was a further step toward consolidating the rule of law." The prime minister, who will be appointed by the president of the Republic, will be responsible to the National Assembly, he stated. Mr. Sokambi called on members of parliament to "refrain from copying, subserviently, the experiences of others including all their inherent traps."

Chad

National Charter Adopted by Salvation Council

Deby Appointed President

LD0203203191 Paris International Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] There will be no multiparty system in Chad for two and a half years; only after that period will a referendum on a multiparty system be held. Meanwhile, political life will be organized by a national charter which has been adopted by the National Salvation Council. In the first clause of this charter Nicholas Balique appoints Colonel Idriss Deby president of the republic:

[Balique] Yes, it was expected, and three months after the fall of Hissein Habre, one can say that this charter constitutes the official birth of Col. Idriss Deby's regime. Idriss Deby is thus appointed head of state. He is due to be sworn in soon, and he seems to have chosen the path of transition of thirty months as a fixed period to lead Chad to democracy.

The period can seem to contradict the promises of openness [ouverture] made in the early days of December by Idriss Deby. But the regime stresses that this is a maximum period, and that its first task is to provide necessary conditions for the establishment of political pluralism through referendum.

In fact, the constitution which was suspended by [words indistinct] and particularly the dissolved National Assembly will not reintegrate the state structure before this deadline, a deadline of three months I remind you. During this period, the Council of State will be replaced by a government; the latter will be led by a prime

minister appointed by the head of state. The charter also provides for the creation of a consultative body called the Provisional Council of the Republic made up of 31 members also chosen by President Deby.

In addition to running day-to-day business, these two executive bodies will have to deal with the conditions of democratization. Also note that the national charter stresses the separation of the judicial, executive, and administrative powers. This is an important element. Before anything else, this 30-month plan of democratization could be credible only if it is translated into reality.

New State Bodies Created

AB0203214491 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] The National Council yesterday adopted the new charter that will govern national life. The executive secretary of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS], Colonel Nadjita Beassoumal, chairman of the committee responsible for writing the charter, presented the result of this committee's work to the national press. This charter will govern national life for 30 months. Colonel Idriss Deby was chosen by the members of the National Salvation Committee as president of the Republic. The post of prime minister was also created. Mr. Nadjita Beassoumal presents you this Chadian national charter.

[Begin Beassoumal recording] The honor befalls me today to bring to the knowledge of the Chadian people and international opinion that the National Salvation Council at its meeting on Thursday, 28 February 1991, under the chairmanship of Col. Idriss Deby, MPS chairman, adopted the draft national charter submitted to him for evaluation. After adopting this national charter which will henceforth govern our country's institutional life for a 30-month transitional period, the National Salvation Council unanimously chose Col. Idriss Deby as president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the cabinet.

The national charter provides for the appointment of a prime minister and the formation of a government whose members will be appointed by the president of the Republic and head of state. The prime minister and the other members of the government will be accountable to the head of state. A 30-member provisional council of the Republic, representative of the whole Chadian territory, will be set up and have a consultative role. The members of the council will be appointed by the president of the Republic on the proposal of the National Salvation Council. The national charter will take into account a judicial power that guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

The fundamental mission assigned all the institutions provided for by the national charter is to build a (?lasting) and reconciled Chad, resolutely geared to the road to a pluralist democracy. This is what I can tell the Chadian

people and international opinion about the national charter. I will end by saying that the MPS will abide by its commitments made to the Chadian people on I December 1990 and is determined to implement its political program which is to make Chad a law-abiding and pluralist democratic country. [end recording]

Radio Chad Cites Effort To Intimidate Reporters

AB0203204591 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Many of you wondered why our newscast was so brief yesterday. From yesterday until this morning we were only able to ensure minimum service and for a good reason. Radio Chad reporters were the target of intimidation by an armed group from the law enforcement and security forces.

A group of armed men irrupted into the editorial section to arrest some reporters on the pretext that they had received orders from their superiors. These intimidation maneuvers, that took place on two occasions, can be explained by the fact that first we preached on the high degree of insecurity in Ndjamena. This information obviously did not please a category of our armed fellow countrymen who decided to inflict corporal punishment on reporters.

Second, we broadcast a General Staff communique a few days ago. This communique asked the people not to panic because some explosives were going to be destroyed as part of the cleaning up of Ndjamena.

Since the editorial section could not work in an atmosphere of intimidation, it was decided to ensure only minimum service. The head of state, who was informed about the matter, personally gave every guarantee of security so that the reporters can do their duty in peace. The newscast immediately resumed normal service and we decided to resume with serenity our risky profession of journalism.

Sao Tome & Principe

First Democratic Presidential Elections Held

2 Candidates Withdraw

AB0103110691 London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 1 Mar 91

[From the "African News"]

[Text] Reports from the West African island of Sao Tome and Principe say that two of the three candidates in this month's presidential elections have withdrawn from the race. The two candidates, Mr. Guadalupe de Ceita and Mr. Afonso Santos, are reported to have complained that the electoral process was not impartial and that the government has given more money to the campaign of the remaining contender, Mr. Miguel Trovoada.

Mr. Trovoada, the former prime minister, is backed by the Democratic Convergence Party, which won the country's first multiparty elections in January. The current president, Mr. Manuel Pinto da Costa, is not standing in the race.

President-Elect Comments Victory

LD0403011691 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] Correspondent Antonio Bondoso reports from Sao Tome on the presidential election:

[Begin recording] [Bondoso] Miguel Trovoada will be Sao Tome and Principe's next president. He was elected in a poll with a turnout of about 62 percent, which surpassed the expectations created by the developments of the final days of the election campaign. The other two candidates withdrew from the race and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao tome and Principe [former ruling party] called on the electorate to abstain from voting.

Miguel Trovoada spoke to me at his home a short while ago. The president-elect's words reflected a sense of responsibility and moderate optimism. Do you regard this as a personal victory?

[Trovoada] It is fundamentally a victory of democracy and of the people of Sao Tome and Principe. Of course, I made my contribution, but I believe that on my own I would not have achieved this. There are all those people who backed my candidacy. I am especially thankful for the enthusiasm and support of Sao Tomeans.

[Bondoso] Trovoada received 80 percent of the votes cast. Such was the victory for the future of this equatorial country. [end recording]

Ethiopia

'No Signs of Compromise' by EPLF in Talks

EA0203200891 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] The high-level Ethiopian Government delegation led by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, Central Committee member of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] and deputy prime minister, returned home today after participating at the peace talks in Washington with the representatives of the so-called EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] to resolve the problems in Eritrea Autonomous region. The delegation was able to hold the peace talks with the EPLF under mediation of the U.S. Government which had also paved a way for the talks to resume.

On arrival, Comrade Ashagre said the Ethiopian delegation had forwarded useful proposals that were intended to contribute towards the peaceful solution of the problem, while the opposition side showed no change of its former stand and no signs of compromise.

Further Reportage on Fighting in Gonder, Gojam

Army 'Containing' Attacks

EA0103193091 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] The people of north Gonder Administrative Region are intensifying their struggle against the coordinated offensive launched on various fronts by the separatist Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] and weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front] group. The Regional Revolutionary Campaign Center said, the inhabitants of the area are keeping the pressure on the two anti-unity and antipeople groups, in order to translate into practice the directives given by the Council of State this week.

It was reported that the Revolutionary Army, the People's Militia, the people's police, popular forces, and members of the political guidance group have joined the coordination of the Regional Revolutionary Campaign Center.

Yesterday, the National Revolutionary Campaign Center [NRCC] stated that the Revolutionary Army and the People's Militia, with the support of local popular forces, were effectively containing enemy aggression in Gonder and Gojam Administrative Regions. It said the attack launched by the EPLF and weyane groups to north Gonder, with tank and heavy artillery support, was being heriocally withstood by the Revolutionary Army and the local population.

In North Shewa and Welo Administrative Regions, the NRCC said, the coordinated stand of the Revolutionary Army, the People's Militia, and popular forces was repulsing enemy attacks and inflicting beavy damage on the aggressors.

The NRCC said, there was no alternative to defusing the conspiracy of the EPLF and weyane groups, which are poised to dismember the country, and determinedly crushing the enemy in accordance with the directives given by the Council of State. This is the time for all genuine Ethiopians, the NRCC said, to ensure that the present generation is not judged by the history for lack of decisive action.

EPRDF Claims 'Liberation of Gojam'

EA0303113291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Excerpts] The operation of complete annihilation of the barbaric Dergue soldiers in Gojam has been completed. Gojam has achieved its independence for the first time in its history and is free from the Workers' Party of Ethiopia's ruthless suppression and exploitation.

The Gojam Administrative Area achieved its independence for the first time in its history on 2 March, the same day that our heroic fathers registered their victory against the aggressors and colonialists in Adwa [battle with Italy in northern Ethiopia] 95 years ago. [passage omitted]

The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] popular army, has destroyed the enemy force based in (Fawe) along the Bahir Dar to Dejen road [in Gojam region] [word indistinct] on 2 March 1991, making the liberation of Gojam coincide with the Adwa victory and joining the people of Gojam with our people in EPRDF-liberated territory. The heroic EPRDF popular army, in its operation after capturing Bahir Dar on 25 February, captured so many tanks, launchers, and anti-aircraft [words indistinct] weapons, very many thousands of light and medium weapons, a huge quantity of rounds of ammunition, shells, and other military equipment, stores, and vehicles, which were released for the intensification of our struggle.

Many thousands of soldiers were captured while thousands of others were killed or wounded. Our forces are now (?hunting) for pockets of Dergue soldiers scattered far and wide and are making great efforts to create stability in the whole of Gojam to ensure security and enable public and governmental institutions to resume their operations. [passage omitted]

We shall release the details of the operation as they are received. Our forces deployed on the Gonder front for the liberation of Gonder have continued their advance. We shall release details of this as they are received.

Heavy Fighting Reported

EA0303211891 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text The Revolutionary Army, the People's Militia, and the people are still heroically containing the heavy offensive opened against them in the Gonder area by the Tigray People's Liberation Front and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, who are armed with tanks and heavy weapons.

The National Revolutionary Campaign Command Center has stated that the government is giving the necessary support to our heroic forces, who are engaged in the ongoing combat with the enemy day and night. The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reports that the people of Gonder, in addition to their direct participation in the struggle to defend their area from the enemy onslaught, are also giving food and water to our fighting forces.

On other fronts, in northern Shewa, southern Welo, and Gojam, the people are still engaged in heavy combat with the enemy, the National Revolutionary Campaign Command Center stated.

Rebels Claim 'Over 1,000' Killed in Denakil

EA0203111291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Excerpt] The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Army, during its victorious attack at Denakil liberating the town of T'i'o [southeastern Eritrea], killed over 1,000 Dergue soldiers and captured 525 others. The commander, who is also in charge of politics, and other leaders of the 141st Brigade were among the dead at T'i'o. The 525 captured soldiers do not include the forcefully-conscripted Eritrean nationals who have surrendered and are surrendering in large numbers as prisoners of war. [passage omitted]

Rebels Claim 'Over 100' Conscripts Killed

EA0203121891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] According to our latest information, on 19 February, the enemy burned over 100 corpses of conscripted compatriots who were killed during the fighting between the conscripts and the enemy regular army around Asmera from 13 to 16 February, when the conscripts refused to go to the battlefronts. The corpses were burned around Damba, in the environs of Adi Hawesha [southern Eritrea].

In addition, more than 300 wounded conscripts were refused medical treatment for almost 24 hours on the orders of General Hussein Ahmed, after they had already been admitted to the Kagnew military hospital. They are under heavy guard, with their movements restricted.

Oromo Rebels Make Military Claims Over Towns

EA0103132291 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo Liberation in Oromo 1700 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Gayo-Jima Province—The heroic Oromo Liberation Army [OLA] has punished the enemy force at Jima-Horo town in Gayo-Jima Province which had reinforced itself from three directions for operations against the OLA. The OLA heroicaly fought against the enemy, killing or wounding 70 soldiers, dispersing the rest, and bringing the town under its full control. During the fierce fighting between the OLA and the enemy, 40 soldiers were killed and 30 others wounded. [passage omitted]

After controlling Jima-Horo for six hours in bitter fighting on 24 February 1991 the OLA withdrew from the town after completing its mission successfully.

Claim Capture, Control of Tibe

EA0203221091 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo Liberation in Oromo 1700 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Excerpts] (Gayo-Jima) Province, Welega Administrative Area, Western Oromia-The Oromo Liberation Army [OLA] and the People's Defence Force, [PDF]. defenders of the Oromo nation, chased the enemy army from the town of Tibe in their offensive carried out in the (Jima-Tibe) area, and controlled the town on 28 February 1991. As the heroic Oromo combatants moved on the town in large numbers, the fascist Dergue soldiers realized that they could not battle our fighters and fled the town, leaving their equipment and other property. The OLA and PDF controlled the town without challenge, and residents of the town warmly welcomed the Oromo fighters. [passage omitted] The OLA and the PDF withdrew from the town after controlling it for a full day and giving the residents political orientation. [passage omitted]

Gidami Province, Asosa Administrative Area—The OLA punished the fascist Dergue soldiers who emerged from their base to harass our people on 26 February 1991. The fascist soldiers were beaten at Kumbabe market area. The OLA put 36 soldiers out of action, killing 15, wounding 20, and capturing one with all his weapons. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

EA0103230091 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this afternoon left for Riyadh to deliver a message from Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam to the Saudi leader, King Fahd. During his stay in Saudi Arabia, the comrade minister is expected to make a brief working tour and carry out bilateral talks.

Djibouti President on Visit, Meets Mengistu

EA2802110491 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti today left the country for a 24-our working visit to Ethiopia, arrving at Dire Dawa Airport. Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, who is leading a large delegation, was warmly welcomed by Mengistu Haile-Mariam of Ethiopia. [passage omitted] Afterwards, the two leaders held their first discussions in six months. Issues covered in their discussions were the strengthening of bilateral relations, the current situation in Africa and that of world.

Kenva

Police Seize Journals in Raid on Vendors

EA2802120991 Nairohi DAILY NATION in English 28 Feb 91 p 1

[By "NATION reporters"]

[Excerpts] Plainclothed policemen yesterday seized the current issue of the "NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY" magazine and past issues of the "SOCIETY" and "FINANCE" magazines in a morning raid on street vendors. Throughout the rest of the day, the police maintained vigil on the streets for the latest editions of "SOCIETY" and "FINANCE", both of which were expected to be in circulation in the afternoon.

The "NAIROBI LAW MONTH) Y" released its latest edition on Tuesday. It highlights former Vice-President Oginga Odinga's call for a multi-party political system.

"The manner in which the exercise was carried out and the exercise itself were patently illegal", the editorin-chief, Mr. Gitobu Imanyara, told the press in his office. "No reason was given for this latest interference with the publications," he said. [passage omitted]

He said the policemen who impounded the magazines did not identify themselves. Vendors were taken by surprise in the raid that began at 1100.

Mr. Imanyara said he would take the attorney-general, Mr. Justice Matthew Guy Muli, to court this morning. He was compiling a list of the vendors affected by the police raid. By 1630, 74 vendors had given their names and the number of copies impounded which ran into thousands. "This is interference with the freedom of business transaction and is contempt of a court order issued last year against banning of this publication by the attorney general", Mr. Imanyara said.

The editors of the other two monthly magazines were equally outraged. They, too, said they would challenge the attoney general to explain the action. Mrs. Loyce Nyamora, a director of Nyamora Communications Ltd. which publishes "SOCIETY" challenged the police to arrest her in her office at Tumaini house instead of harassing vendors. "I thought we (Kenyans) had the freedom of speech, expression and of the press. I don't know what these freedoms mean now," Mrs. Nyamora said.

Mr Erastus Khandira, the marketing and sales manager of Finance Institute Ltd., the publishers of "FINANCE", called the seizure of his magazine illegal and suggested that if the government was dissatisfied with it then it should have it banned. All three said it was a heavy blow to their businesses as vendors would now shy away from these publications for fear of harassment. [passage omitted]

Later in the evening. Mr. Imanyara called at NATION House claiming that three people attempted to kill him near the Green Corner Restaurant as he left his office at around 1900. He said three rough-looking fellows with stones started trailing him then surrounded him and hurled stones in his direction. The lawyer said he was hit on the shoulders and chest while a manager in his office, Mr. Njenga Ng'ang'a intercepted a third stone aimed at his head.

Mr. Imanyara said he heard one of his attackers shout, "sasa ua yeye" (now kill him) as they hurled stones at him. The attackers then fled. The lawyer said he reported the attack to the central police station. However, an officer contacted for a comment denied the lawyer had called at the station at all.

Journalists Union Reacts To Raid

EA2802212091 Nairohi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] The Kenya Union of Journalists has expressed concern over reports that police officers have confiscated publications, namely the NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY. SOCIETY, and FINANCE from magazine vendors. A statement from the union said the action constituted gross interference with the freedom and responsibility of the press to collect, report, publish, and circulate news and views. The statement went on to say that if the publications had gone against the law, including specific contents, the authorities should have taken appropriate action in accordance with the Kenyan Laws.

The police were criticized for breaking with the usual high standards in the particular operation, and the statement went on to say that the manner in which they collected the magazines from the vendors without identifying themselves would create fear among journalists and interfere with the public right to buy available literature. The union appealed to the police commissioner to use his powers and return the publications to the publishers and vendors.

Police Pick Up Two Magazine Editors in Nairobi

AB0103222491 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT I Mar 91

[Text] Nairobi, March 1 (AFP)—Kenyan police picked up a controversial lawyer and magazine editor Gitobu Imanyara on Friday, a family source said. Mr. Imanyara, publisher of the NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY magazine, was detained by police as he arrived in the city centre and taken back for a search in home and then taken to his office for another search before being led away to unknown destination, the family source said.

Another magazine editor, Njehu Gatabaki, whose FINANCE magazine has recently upublished articles that have irked the authorities here was also said to have been picked up from the city centre Friday, a source in his office said. The source said that the police had also visited FINANCE magazine printers to enquire what was contained in its next issue which was expected to appear in the streets on Friday.

The two magazines and another, SOCIETY, owned by journalist Pius Nyamora, were taken off the streets by security forces on Tuesday after the NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY published the manifesto of the National Democratic Party, recens, launched by Kenya's leading opposition figure and one-time vice president Oginga Odinga as its current issue cover story. The launching of the new party has not been mentioned in Kenya's three landing dailies—KENYA TIMES, NATION and STANDARD. Kenya parliament legislated for a one-party state in 1982.

Last month the government banned the NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY, but Mr. Imanyara filed a court injunction which restrained the police from interfering with its future publications until the injunction is heard on April 11.

Publishers Held 'for Questioning'

EA0203145091 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 2 Mar 91 p 1

[By Eliud Miring'uh]

[Excerpts] Government critic and publisher Gitobu Imanyara of the "NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY" magazine, was yesterday picked up again by plain clothes police officers from his office premises at Tumaini house.

In a separate development, there were unconfirmed reports that the controversial editor of "FINANCE" magazine, Mr. Njehu Gatabaki, had also been held for questioning. At any rate, Mr. Gatabki, employees at the Afro House, along Tom Mboya Street said, had not shown up in the office for the whole day, "although his personal driver brought a word from him that he would come to the office".

"We have not seen him the whole day, nor have we received any cali from him. Even his house number seems out of order," said a lady who spoke to us on condition of anonymity. [passage omitted] However, by yesterday morning the three magazines were back in the streets, vendors doing roaring business due to the wide publicity the magazines had received in the newspapers. [passage omitted]

For its part, the current number of "LAW MONTHLY" carries a huge picture of hotheaded former Vice President Oginga Odinga with the inscription: "Our people, our objectives and our aspirations." Again nothing extraordinary about that. But it also carries an editorial commentary which uses well known journalistic tricks to prove that the government is dominated by tribalism.

Its editor is a former convicted thief who was found guilty by a law court of swindling his client thousands of shillings. Mr. Imanyara's critics, therefore, argue that a magazine that purports to fight for justice in the land, should not be headed by a convicted thief who now has to conceal his real identity and preach justice for others. [passage omitted]

U.S. Calls for Editor's Release

EA0203172091 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] The U.S. State Department today called on the Kenyan Government to release the editor of the NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY, Gitobu Imanyara, without delay. Reacting to a statement issued by the State Department, the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Ndolo Ayah, said if the statement came from the U.S. Government, it clearly showed that America is treating Kenya as a colonial puppet.

The statement was issued through the American Embassy in Nairobi. The U.S. Government said Kenya must move to correct other outstanding problems including detention without trial. It added that prompt action must be taken towards greater respect for human rights.

The statement which was read to KTN on phone by the U.S. Embassy press attache, further said Imanyara's arrest is a retaliatory measure for what he published in his magazine. He said this was highly regretted.

Ayah said the Kenya Government has tried to deal with the U.S. Government through its embassy with maximum decorum. He added, it seems as if Kenya's efforts are being rejected and interpreted as a sign of weakness. The minister said this was far from the truth.

Meanwhile the New York-based Committee To Protect Journalists has expressed concern at the arrest of Imanyara. They called on the Kenya Government to consider releasing him immediately.

More Staff Taken for Questioning

EA0303172891 Nairohi SUNDAY NATION in English 3 Mar 91 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The United States Government said yesterday it was dismayed by the arrest of the editor of the "NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY", Mr. Gitobu Imanyara, on Friday [1 March]. A press release read on the telephone to the "NATION" by the press attache, U.S. Embassy, Nairobi, Mr. Craig Strommy, said the statement was from the State Department. [passage omitted]

At the same time, the Africa Watch, a human rights monitoring group, said it will file a habeas corpus application for Mr. Imanyara tomorrow, March 4th. "In the light of the physical assault on Mr. imanyara, which occurred on Wednesday, February 27th, Africa Watch is seriously concerned over Imanyara's well-being while in police custody". [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, a manager and two secretaries of the "NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY" were picked up at noon yesterday by plainclothes policemen. According to sources, the policemen went to the magazine's offices at Tumaini House and politely asked the three to accompany them for interrogation.

Security officers searched the magazine's office for about an hour before they took away Mr. Imanyara on Friday.

On Thursday, security men took away copies of the magazine's February issue from newsstands. Also confiscated on Thursday were copies of the "FINANCE" magazine, edited by Mr. Njehu Gatabaki, and "SOCI-ETY", edited by Mr. Pius Nyamora.

The vendors protested against the action, saying they would lose their momey. They pleaded with the commissioner of police to allow them get back their magazines.

Mr. Imanyara was yesterday being held in a police cell booked for what sources said were charges of sedition. The editor was picked up from his Tumaini House office by security men who accosted him as he alighted from his car outside his office at 8 AM on Friday.

A team of lawyers who went to the office, including by [as published] Mr. G.B.M. Kariuki, Ms. Martha Njoka, Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed, Mr. Japheth Shamalla and Ms. Beatrice Nduta, were barred from entering Mr. Imanyara's office by the security men.

Official Says Siad Loyalists Not Regrouping

EA2702132291 Nairobi KNA in English 0838 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Garissa, 27 Feb (KNA)—Time has reached for traitors to be called by name in public so that wananchi [citizens] may know the elements to avoid, Mr. Noor Ogle has said. Mr. Ogle, who is the assistant minister for planning and national development and the MP for Wajir south [near Somali border], was addressing a KANU [Kenya African National Union] rally in Garissa yesterday.

The assistant minister stressed Kenya's stand on foreign policy, saying that Kenya never interfered with the internal affairs of any country. Mr. Ogle termed as untrue claims by one Abdi Mohamed Sheikh that a group of Somali refugees loyal to their ousted president Mohamed Siad Barre was regrouping in Kenya with the hope of regaining power. He said that anyone wishing to take part in politics of another country only had to return Kenya's identity card and leave. He went on to pledge the unwavering support of leaders of north-eastern province to President Moi and KANU.

More on Regrouping Reports

EA2802105691 Nairohi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Leaders in Northeastern Province have dismissed reports that some Somali refugees were regrouping in Kenya with the intention to topple the current regime in Somalia. At a KANU [Kenya African National Union] rally in Garissa, a minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. Hussein Maalim Mohamed, has told Somali refugees in Kenya to obey the country's laws in accordance with the UNHCR [UN High Commission for Refugees], and respect the hospitality accorded to them by the Kenya Government.

He also said the Kenya Government is not interested in the internal affairs of any state and continues to pursue its policy of noninterference to foster good neighborliness and international cooperation.

Addressing the rally, the area district commissioner, Mr. Francis Sigei, warned that Somali refugees found engaging in illegal activities would be prosecuted.

Paper Says Saddam Must 'Pay for His Aggression'

EA2802163991 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 28 Feb 91

[From the press review]

[Text] The STANDARD editorial is on the war in the Gulf. The editor says it is not enough for Iraq to simply withdraw from Kuwait, but Saddam Husayn must also be made to pay for his aggression.

Uganda

Museveni Appreciates U.S. 'Tremendous Support'

EA0303222891 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has today had a meeting with the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, Mr Irvin Hicks at State House, Entebbe. The president and Mr. Hicks exchanged views on various issues concerning political developments in Africa. President Museveni expressed appreciation to the USA for tremendous support it has extended to Uganda in economic development in the last five years. The USA Government aid to Uganda totals \$158 million since 1986 and more \$30 million will be provided soon. The meeting was attended by the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, and other cabinet ministers.

Museveni Receives ANC Secretary General Nzo

EA2802102691 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Alfred Nzo, has called on President Museveni at State House, Entebbe. The ANC secretary general briefed the president on the situation in South Africa. [passage omitted]

European Parliament, EEC Council Leaders Visit

Discuss Aid for Africa

EA2802101791 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has called on the EEC and the developed countries in general to give credit to developing countries on good terms so that they are able to build industries that are crucial for sustained development. Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the president of the European Parliament, Mr. Enrique Baron Crespo, at Sheraton Hotel in Kampala this afternoon, Mr. Museveni said that industrial development will help create earnings and maintain infrastructures on top of helping to stamp [as heard] the abundant natural resources to ensure constant development. He said that it is necessary to have a wider approach and use external assistance to enable African countries to develop on their own without becoming parasites to other economies. He noted that such assistance would inevitably make an impact on the development for the good of all as well as facilitating the ability of young nations to pay back loans. President Museveni thanked the EEC for its contribution to the recovery of Uganda, especially for the grants and credits given to build and rehabilitate various national economic infrastructures.

The president of the European Parliament, Mr. Crespo, assured President Museveni that food needed for needy African countries will be bought from Africa so that countries like Uganda which always have food surpluses can benefit from this arrangement. He said that his coming to Uganda for the ACP/EEC [African, Caribbean, Pacific/EEC] joint assembly meeting has given him and other delegates a chance to acknowledge the peace and progress made by the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government. [passage omitted]

Aid, RSA Discussed With Museveni

EA2802104591 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has commended EEC assistance in the rehabilitation of Uganda's national infrastructure but at the same time expressed concern about the shortcomings of this program in that it offers no [words indistinct]. In a meeting with the president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Mr. Wohlfart, who called on him at State House, Entebbe yesterday, Mr. Museveni suggested that emphasis should be put on the acquisition of the capacity to process our raw materials, export them, and earn money which in turn will help sustain the infrastructure. [passage omitted]

On the situation in South Africa, President Yoweri Museveni appealed to the EEC not to remove economic sanctions against South Africa's racist regime. He said there is no timetable yet to convince the world that an irreversible program of making possible a [word indistinct] of democracy of one man one vote is in place, although President de Klerk's efforts are commendable. [passage omitted]

The EEC official told President Museveni that his country, Luxembourg, welcomes business transactions with Uganda, especially in the [words indistinct] sectors using the joint venture methods. On South Africa, Mr. Wohlfart said that the EEC is not in for a blanket relaxation of economic sanctions against Pretoria until there is an irreversible trend of democratizing South Africa through one man one vote. [passage omitted]

End Visit, Depart

EA2802105991 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Excerpts] The president of the European Perliament, Mr. Enrique Baron Crespo, and the president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Mr. Georges Wohlfart, have left for home after attending the 12th session of the ACP/EEC [African, Caribbean, Pacific/EEC] joint assembly in Kampala. [passage omitted]

Addressing a press conference last evening, Mr. Crespo said that it is the position of the European Parliament to write off the debts for some ACP countries. He said that the Lome IV Convention also took into account the indebtedness of ACP countries. [passage omitted]

He told the newsmen that the European Parliament remains in solidarity with the South African people in the fight against apartheid, and they will ensure that President de Klerk implements promises given into concrete changes.

On the international market arrangement for 1992, Mr. Crespo reassured ACP countries that the European Parliament with help to prosecute internal development for ACP states. [passage omitted]

UK Parliament Committee Issues Policy Report

On Sanctions

MB0303054191 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0015 GMT 3 Mar 91

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] London March 3 SAPA—Virtually all British sanctions against South Africa—including the oil embargo but excluding arms sales—should be lifted as soon as President F W de Klerk scrapped the last apartheid laws, a year-long British parliamentary investigation recommended on Monday.

The most far-reaching Western proposals so far on lifting sanctions, as well as a comprehensive outline of diplomatic and financial aid for a pre- and post-apartheid society, were contained in the first report since 1986 by the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee on UK policy towards South Africa.

The recommendations meant that economic sanctions might be lifted by British Premier John Major shortly after the middle of the year, when Mr de Klerk's repeals are expected to have been passed by Parliament.

Ironically, South African sports bodies which have made good progress recently towards non-racialism, might have to wait until after October for their sanctions to be lifted.

While the committee believed it was time "now" to revive sporting links with South Africa, it recommended Britain should act only in conjunction with other signatories to the Commonwealth's 1977 Gleneagles agreement.

The next Commonwealth heads of government meeting, when sports ties will be on the agenda, is only in October, in Harare.

Using former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's historic "winds of change" speech in 1960 to Parliament in Cape Town, the committee said "a new wind of change" was blowing through southern Africa.

It indicated the sub-continent's economic and social future depended substantially on a success story in South Africa, which oadly needed new foreign investment and trade ties after years of international isolation.

After years of conflict, stagnation and destabilisation in the region, astonishing steps had been taken by some of the leaderships towards the end of Marxist one-party states in Angola and Mozambique, and the prospect of one person one vote in South Africa.

It still required considerable imagination to see how the point of multi-party elections could be reached.

"Yet the impossible now seems possible," the conservative party-dominated Foreign Affairs Committee said.

"The process of negotiation and reform in South Africa has to be further supported and encouraged, and ties with all the parties and peoples truly committed to reform, strengthened and thickened. "The economy of South Africa has to be given every opportunity to grow and develop.

"High standards of demorracy and good governance have to be demanded and monitored (but) without undue insistence on blueprints of particular systems of government.

"Aid and technical assistance have to be refashioned to assist the new situation, both in South Africa and the neighbouring states ... The possibilities for the whole region are very positive."

On sanctions, the committee said the dilemma now was one of timing.

"It is no longer whether to lift them, it is when to lift them."

The committee however steered shy of an unqualified endorsement of President de Klerk's reforms as "irreversible."

It said instead, the SA [South African] Government had now recognised separate development, or apartheid, was neither acceptable in theory nor workable in practice.

"That recognition makes it highly unlikely that the current reforms will be reversed under the present administration, although there are still many obstacles on the way to a post-apartheid South Africa."

It was clear to the committee that Mr de Klerk was genuinely committed to abandoning apartheid and the creation of a multi-racial democracy.

Sanctions had been imposed on South Africa not just because of its rejection of universal suffrage and its imposition of authoritarian rule, but because apartheid imposed, by law, segregation and discrimination on the basis of race and colour.

"When the legal foundations of apartheid are uprooted, sanctions which were intended to achieve precisely that result, will no longer be required, while South Africa badly needs new investment and greater trade links.

"Britain, having maintained strong connections with, and a positive role in the country, is now in a good position to move beyond the sanctions debate, and become more closely involved still with the process in South Africa.

"We believe the time is fast approaching for the UK to remove all of the economic sanctions against South Africa.

"These include not only those which remain from those agreed by the European Community in 1986 (a ban on iron, and and gold coin imports) but also all of those agreed in other fora—which would include the ban on the sale and export of oil to South Africa.

"They should be lifted as soon as legislation for the repeal of the group areas act, land acts, and the population registration act has been enacted by the South African Parliament."

In an apparent concession to official opposition Labour Party MPs on the committee, who voted against the leading sanctions-lifting recommendations, the original draft of this proposal was amended so that the word "enacted" replaced "is tabled in" (Parliament).

In effect, the committee agreed by majority vote to recommend sanctions be lifted only after the laws had actually been repealed, and not once legislation proposing this was laid before Parliament.

With repeal expected by June or July, it meant a probable two or three month delay in lifting any sanctions.

The committee further noted that access for South Africa to vital International Monetary Fund loans to finance economic growth would require the consent of the United States Government and Congress.

It recommended that "the UK should enter into discussions with the U.S. to achieve this result."

On sport, the committee said that during its visit to South Africa late last year "we discovered that many South Africans regard sporting sanctions as particularly important.

"We believe that it is time now for the international community to begin to revive sporting links with South Africa.

"Nevertheless, it is important that the UK should do this in conjunction with the other signatories to the Gleneagles agreement.

"We recommend that the UK back moves to reriove the inhibition on sporting links with South Africa at the next meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government for those sports conducted on genuinely non-racial lines."

The committee was however firm in its recommendation that military and arms-related sanctions should remain in place.

"We believe ... that those sanctions which relate to the import and export of arms and related material, and to military contacts with South Africa should remain for the time being.

"They should not be removed until all South Africans of an appropriate age are given the right to vote under a new democratic constitution within the state of South Africa."

Reinforcing its theme that now was the time for Britain to increase its contacts at all levels with South Africa, the committee also called for the lifting of cultural and academic sanctions imposed by non-governmental organisations, such as Equity (the actor's union) the musician's union, and the Association of University Teachers.

"Whatever the merits of these bans in the past—and we believe they have closed an important channel through which the UK might encourage and influence the process of reform in South Africa—we believe they are now out of date."

On British aid to South Africa, the committee recommended that substantial increases in this over recent years be continued, particularly in the spheres of black education and small business development. This would be in the interest not only of a post-apartheid South Africa, but for the benefit of the region as a whole, which depended on the republic in many fields.

Starting in 1979, Britain's bilateral aid programme in South Africa had expanded rapidly to an amount of R[rand]24.475 million in 1989, with an expected increase to around R50 million in 1991/92.

South Africa's development needs were huge, but the committee felt there was justification for using extra funds there which could instead be spent in poorer countries which might need the aid more.

This was firstly, because South Africa's future political stability will depend to a large extent on the satisfaction of black aspirations to living standards which at least come within hailing distance of the lower end of white living standards.

"Second, South Africa's political stability matters to the rest of the region: All of Southern Africa looks to it as an engine of growth and a pool of technical know-how.

"If South Africa fails, there is little hope for its neighbours to achieve the level of growth that will bring them out of poverty.

"Ensuring South Africa's prosperity will help ensure Southern Africa's future."

Another factor was that, in comparison to some neighbouring states, British aid in South Africa had been highly, and very visibly effective.

On Aid to Returning Exiles

MB0303062991 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0032 GMT 3 Mar 91

By Mark van der Velden

[Text] London March 3 SAPA—The British Government should give urgent attention to assisting the return and rehabilitation of South African political exiles and prisoners, a parliamentary committee recommended in a report released in London on Monday.

The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee noted in its first report since 1986 on UK policy to South Africa that overseas development minister, Mrs Lynda Chalker, had recommended greater priority should be given in British aid to development projects, with less priority than in the past to political prisoners and support for the opposition press.

"Now that repression of political and other organisations which opposed apartheid has fallen away, it is clear that these aspects of aid activity are no longer as important as they were," the committee said.

The need, however, still existed to support those who had suffered under the apartheid regime, "with the aim of encouraging reconciliation and 'nation building."

"In particular the problem of returning exiles and their reintegration in South African society is one which will require urgent attention. The numbers of these have been estimated at between 16000 and 40000.

"We believe the (British Government), in conjunction with the Pretoria embassy, should give urgent attention to the possibility of assistance in dealing with returning exiles and former prisoners and their rehabilitation and integration within South African society," the committee said.

On Land Redistribution Aid

MB0303064091 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0035 GMT 3 Mar 91

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] London March 3 SAPA—Britain should be prepared to assist any well-constructed land redistribution programme in a post-apartheid South Africa in the same way it had assisted Zimbabwe, a parliamentary committee investigation recommended in its report in London on Monday.

The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee report on UK policy towards South Africa, however frowned on the recent introduction in Zimbabwe of compulsory land purchase laws, guaranteeing only "fair and reasonable" compensation from government, and offering no right of appeal to the mostly white farmers who would be affected.

Although detailed terms of taking land into government hands for resettlement still had to be set, there were undoubtedly problems with this and one effect could be to frighten off private capital investment in Zimbabwe.

Warning that Zimbabwe's system would have to be acceptable and prevent investors losing confidence in the country, the committee said: "Political parties in South Africa may look to the Zimbabwean resettlement programme as a model for land redistribution in South Africa.

"The question of land redistribution (in a post-apartheid South Africa) is one that may in future years demand considerable resources, and the UK should be prepared to assist any well-constructed programme of redistribution in the same way it has Zimbabwe's."

On 'Obstacles' to Settlement

MB0303071191 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0042 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] London March 3 SAPA—One of the most chilling obstacles to a settlement in South Africa would be the loss of support for President F W de Klerk's government from the police (SAP) and the army (SADF), a British parliamentary committee warned in its report released in London on Monday.

Continuing violence between various black groups in South Africa, whatever its complex causes, and the danger of a strengthening white anti-reform movement were also listed as obstacles possibly beyond the power of negotiators on a new constitution.

The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee noted in its first report on UK Policy to South Africa since 1986,

that the role of the military had been downgraded since the days of former President P W Botha.

It was also unlikely that the military would reassert its influence as long as Mr de Klerk's reforms stayed on course.

"Nevertheless, the military has taken on a more prominent role in recent months in combatting the violence in 'he townships.

"We heard claims from several sources that, in South Africa, members of the police have incited attacks or have themselves been involved in them.

"Whether or not these contain any truth, it is clear that the SADF, at least, is a powerful organised force which is likely to continue to be involved in the situation.

"It will be essential that their accountability to the government and commitment to reform is maintained."

The committee said the danger from whites who resisted current moves towards majority rule in South Africa was also frequently mentioned.

"This includes the mainly Afrikaner bureaucrats, who dominate the central and provincial administrations which were structured to implement apartheid.

"Their jobs will be threatened by the new order."

The committee noted however that "the danger that antireform whites will gain in parliamentary strength and influence does exist, but at present it seems limited.

"In any case, the present state president is determined to have a new constitution in place before a general election is due.

"The danger underlines, Mr de Klerk told us, the need to offer genuine protection for minorities: If whites believed they would be adequately protected in a new constitution, he thought that he would be able to carry their support."

The committee said violence between black groups in South Africa was the saddest obstacle being faced.

"The causes of this are undoubtedly complex and we received differing views from various witnesses.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party had been blamed by a number of witnesses, but academics who spoke to the committee had been more cautious.

One had described the Natal violence as "a struggle for political dominance between the United Democratic Front and Inkatha, underpinned by a good deal of straightforward warlordism as rival chiefs try to settle old scores."

The committee said the frequent allegation that the violence was in large part motivated by old tribal rivalries could not be immediately dismissed.

"Tribalism is a potentially divisive element in South Africa," it said, noting the preponderance of Zulus in Inkatha, and Xhosas in the African National Congress." Also, some of the violence was not political at all, but the work of a growing criminal element taking advantage of the breakdown of order.

"Whether politically or criminally motivated, the violence ... despite efforts of leaders to stop it, indicates the difficulty of controling the often radicalised urban youth.

"The absence of so many older leaders in exile or prison left a vacuum for younger, more violent activists to fill."

"Whatever its causes, the violence between different black political groups means that it will be difficult to 'normalise' political life under a new dispensation, even assuming that it would not make the arrival at a consensus on that new dispensation impossible."

On Wealth Redistribution Pressures

MB0303072291 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0050 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] London March 3 SAPA—Demands for excessive redistribution of wealth in South Africa might well encourage businesses to disinvest from the country far more effectively than the sanctions movement ever did, a British parliamentary investigation warned in its report in London on Monday.

The health of the South African economy—which was enormous in African terms but tiny by first world standards—was a critical factor in managing the process of political reform away from apartheid, the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee said in its first report since 1986 on UK policy towards Southern Africa.

The committee criticised some black leaders for fanning expectations among the black population of improved economic standards, when it was clear these would not rapidly materialise even if all inequalities were removed.

"Monstrous" inequality had been institutionalised in South Africa between the sophisticated, mostly white, First World sector and the mostly black Third World sector which shared the problems of the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa, the committee said.

"The oppressed majority naturally hopes that following political reform, these inequalities can be quickly eliminated, and that their living standards may be raised to those of the white minority.

"Unfortunately these expectations may be exaggerated. Political reform alone is unlikely to rapidly result in the vastly improved economic situation which the majority hopes—as examples in the rest of the world show all too vividly."

The committee said it was South Africa's tragedy that even if the inequalities were to be removed, her people would still be in a Third World, not a First World economy.

"South Africa's per capita income of US dollars 2290 places her only on a par with Africa's upper-mi Gio income countries, such as Gabon.

"Some black political leaders have fanned expectations of a rapid improvement of living standards. This is sad for two reasons.

"First, because many in South Africa stand to be bitterly disappointed when political reform fails to produce a rapid levelling of economic standards.

"Second, because this failure may encourage radical voices to demand that a new majority government takes steps to promote equality by coercive means, by a forced redistribution of wealth."

Pik Botha Welcomes Recommendations

MB0403134191 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha has welcomed a report recomending Britain lift almost all sanctions against this country.

The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee submitted its report this morning after a year's study.

The report recommended that, with the exception of the arms embargo, South Africa be freed from punitive economic measures.

Botha says he is encouraged by the recognition of F. W. de Klerk's reform initiatives.

15 Dead in Hostel Gang Clashes in Soweto

MB0403071891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0657 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] Pretoria March 4 SAPA—Fifteen people were killed and seven injured in a clash between two gangs at the Meadowlands hostel in Soweto at the weekend.

SA [South African] Police [SAP] public relations in Pretoria said on Monday [4 Mar] one of the hostels in Meadowlands was looted and extensive damage was caused. Police arrived to find the bodies and the injured on the hostel premises.

A man was arrested in Katlehong, Germiston, for illegal possession of a Makarov pistol and magazine during a roadblock.

Two passenger coaches were set alight between the Ihwezi and Indlazane railway stations in Soweto while the train was moving. When the train arrived at a station, the fire had spread to three passenger coaches and extensive damage was caused.

A man was shot dead when unidentified gunmen fired at him, and in another incident in the same area a private home was set alight and extensively damaged.

A man was slightly wounded when an unidentified gunman fired at him from a crowd of people.

Death Toll 24 in Clash

MB0403120591 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] Johannesburg March 4 SAPA—The death-toll from Sunday's [3 Mar] faction-fight at Soweto's Meadowlands hostel has risen to 24, police confirmed on Monday [4 Mar].

Soweto police spokesman Col. Tienie Halgryn said police found nine more bodies in the veld outside the hostel on Monday morning.

He confirmed the situation there was quiet, and that Xhosa inmates seemed to have taken their belongings and vacated the hostel.

"There is no-one in that section (Xhosa section) at the moment, it is completely empty," he said.

He thought it was possible that Xhosa hostel dwellers had returned to their homelands, following Sunday's clashes.

A Baragwanath hospital spokesman confirmed 15 people were treated for stab and hack wounds, many of them with head injuries. She said seven of these were admitted to hospital, and two were in a serious condition.

Police believe the Zulu-Xhosa faction fight was sparked by the murder of a Zulu-speaking hostel dweller on Friday [1 Mar].

Police Probing Boer Republican Army, 'Hit List'

MB0303055791 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] The police are reported to have begun an investigation into the activities of the Boer Republican Army [BRA] following the seizing of a hit-list containing the names of government officials and members of the African National Congress.

The BRA is said to have been modelled on the lines of the Irish Republican Army. The telephone number of the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, as well as the addresses of several other people have been distributed in a secret document among far rightwingers in the western Transvaal.

The document includes ways of carrying out sabotage, escaping and how to act when arrested.

More on Army, Agenda, Targets

MB0303133091 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 3 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by SUNSTAR Reporter: "Boer Group Has Hit List of ANC, Govt Leaders"]

[Text] A clandestine right-wing guerilla group—fashioned on the Irish republican Army—revealed itself this week in a secret document containing a hit-list with the telephone numbers of high-ranking Government and African National Congress [ANC] officials. The list also includes the names and telephone numbers of security policemen and the State advocate investigating right-wing activities.

Police said this week they were investigating the Boer Republican Army (BRA), which spells out in simple terms in the document how to join the organisation, who and what are the targets, methods of sabotage and then the hit-list with either telephone numbers or addresses of the Boer Nation's "enemies."

DOCUMENT

THE SUNDAY STAR has a copy of the document, which is being circulated to rightwingers in the Western Transvaal

It is still unclear who the leader group of this shadowy organisation is and how many members it has. In the document prospective members are told to "operate as an individual. A Wit Wolf [White Wolf]".

The document says that if someone is a member of the Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation], the Boerestaat Party [Boer Homeland Party], the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] the AWB's Wenkommando [Victory Commando] or the Herstigte Nationale Party [Reformed National Party], such a person can regard himself as a member of the BRA.

Under the heading "How do I identify the targets?" the document says they are the leaders and the offices of the National Party and the Broederbond [Brotherhood], the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], the trucks and factories of multinational American companies like Coke, Shell and BP [British Petroleum] petrol stations, the representatives in South Africa of the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation and the Central Intelligence Agency, and any other prominent American and British diplomats at the embassies and consulates.

"The former people are the Boers' lifelong enemies and their leaders have to be wiped out, but also the leaders of Idasa [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa], the American Chamber of Commerce, the British Chamber of Commerce, the Four (sic) Freedoms Forum, Anglo American Corporation's leadership and those of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange."

BRA members are told to find out if, when and where these leaders are due to appear in public.

"Herein the examples of the Irish Republican Army, who have been fighting against the British for hundreds of years, are very informative," the document instructs. "Do get books on the subject."

Using the example of the international guerrilla, Carlos, the BRA encourages its members to operate on their own and they are warned never to tell anyone about their actions, "especially not to a beloved family member or in bravado among male friends."

The document further instructs its members of the "gigantic" number of ways to commit sabotage, saying that fire is one of the easiest and most effective ways.

"Petrol bombs are quick, cheap and easy to manufacture, to throw and even to plant as time-bombs," the document says.

It also instructs on how to sabotage telephone wires, how to escape after deeds of sabotage and what to do when caught.

"These are just a few examples, 'n Boer maak 'n Plan [A Boer makes a plan]. Buy the numerous books available on urban guerilla warfare and study them closely," the document says. "And do not look like a guerilla or a Rambo. Your best protection is your ordinariness—do not change your habits, so that not even your family members find out about your plans."

Once a BRA member is caught he is supposed to inform the outside world immediately because a new role starts then, that of "Boer martyr in solitary confinement, who goes on hunger strike, whose comrades show him solidarity in court and whose family give interviews to newspapers, etc."

Identifying their targets more closely at the end of the document BRA members are told to concentrate on all National Party offices.

It also gives the home telephone numbers of ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, the organisation's head office address in Johannesburg and its numbers in Mmabato and Mafikeng.

INFORMATION

The same information is given about Azapo [Azanian People Organizations], the PAC, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee and some civic organisations.

The State President ("Pienk Frikkie" [Pink Freddy"])'s fax number is also given and so are the telephone numbers of the United States Information Service, the CIA representative in South Africa, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the South African Council of Churches.

Other people on the hit-list are Major Johan Pretorius of the Sandton security branch who heads the police investigation team into right-wing organisations, as well as the names of advocate J.J. du Toit who was the State prosecutor when Piet "Skiet" ["The Trigger"] Rudolph made his bail application and Wim Booyse, an expert on rightwing matters.

Delegation of Canadian Officials Pays Visit

Buthelezi News Conference on Visit

MB2802151891 Johannesburg International Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Feb 91

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The many changes that have taken place in this country encouraged a group of Canadian officials to come and see for themselves. After a visit to kwaZulu, the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr. Mangosuthu

Buthelezi, and Mr. John Graham, leader of the Canadian delegation, addressed a press conference:

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] The main objective of the trip was to contribute towards the process of peace and democraticization in this country and, second, to provide an opportunity for the group of Canadians representing people in constituencies of interest to observe the process of change in South Africa, and report back to Canada.

Third, to build Canadian interest and knowledge about change that is taking place in South Africa; to observe the current problems of violence in South Africa; and consider the role that Canadians can play, if any, in helping to mitigate the violence; to observe the process of negotiation for the end to apartheid, and comment on how Canada can, in fact, contribute to this process; and to encourage a commitment from Canadians to support the social and development needs of all South Africans.

So the delegation has met various interest groups across the political and social spectrum. I must say that our discussion has been a very good discussion and that we, on our side, we have enjoyed it very, very much. It is really good to come to grips with the problems that we face in this country.

[Graham] There has been a lot of coverage on the changes that are taking place in South Africa, and at this time we thought it was important to bring a broad-based group to take a fresh look at what was happening in South Africa, to report back to our own country.

At this point we have met with most of the groups, but we have not had a chance yet to discuss what types of recommendations we would make. We want to do so in a humble way. We don't think that, as international observers, we have the right to tell anyone in South Africa what to do in their country. However, we do feel that, having listened to the many people across the spectrum of opinion in South Africa, that we can take back those ideas to Canada, and be able to use those as a basis for future Canadian activities and policies on South Africa. [end recording]

Delegation on Sanctions Remaining

MB0103145691 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] A Canadian delegation currently in South Africa says sanctions against the country should not be lifted yet, but could be phased out as genuine steps are taken to end apartheid.

The delegation told a news conference in Johannesburg at the end of a two-week visit that progress has been made in South Africa, but the situation of ordinary blacks in the country has not yet improved.

The group made several recommendations, among them that the police and defense force publicly commit themselves to the peace process; that the government speed up indemnity for exiles; that all security prisoners be released; and that security legislation be repealed.

SACP Launched in Natal With Rally, Speeches

Slovo, MK's Hani Speak

MB0303204491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2005 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] Durban March 3 SAPA—Peace must be given a chance and all political parties must tolerate one another.

This was said by the secretary-general of the South African Communist Party (SACP), Joe Slovo and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] chief of staff, Chris Hani when they addressed a Communist Party rally at Currie's Fountain in Natal on Sunday.

Mr Slovo also called for all apartheid institutions to be abolished. "President de Klerk is an apartheid institution and he must hand over power to an interim government," Mr Slovo said.

About negotiations, he said there would be no compromise until a constituent assembly and majority rule had been established. The SACP would also demand a seat at the negotiation table to represent the workers.

The alliance between the SACP and the ANC [African National Congress] was "unbreakable" and it had forced the government to the neogitation table through waging a joint struggle over the years, Mr Slovo concluded.

Mr Hani—who is also a national executive member of the SACP—called for political tolerance and said Inkatha leaders should say publicly that the ANC could establish branches even at Ulundi.

"The ANC extends a right to Inkatha to build itself as a party everywhere. But Inkatha must also extend that right to us to establish a branch at Ulundi should we want to. People must be given a chance to choose whether they want to join Inkatha or the ANC," he said.

"We support the accord between the ANC and Inkatha but for it to be effective both parties must be genuine about the accord," Mr Hani said.

Hani Says Recruitment To Continue

MB0403040091 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2100 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] Pietermaritzburg March 3 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] military Chief of Staff Chris Hani warned on Sunday that as long as the South African Defence Force (SADF) continues recruiting and training, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] will intensify its underground structures and recruitment.

Addressing a crowd of thousands at the launch of the South African Communist Party (SACP) at Curries Fountain in Natal, Mr Hani said there were insidious attempts by government spokesmen to infer the ANC's [African National Congress'] suspension of an armed struggle was tantamount to its termination.

Spelling out the ANC's stance on the armed struggle, Mr Hani pointed out the agreement on the suspension of hostilities was conditional. "The ANC has set the regime a deadline.

"We stipulated to the government that it will have to meet all demands forwarded to it by April 30.

"If the regime does not fulfil its obligations we shall review the negotiations process and the people shall deal with it.

"We are not begging the regime, we are not in the business of begging," he said.

SACP General Secretary Joe Slovo also launched a scathing attack on the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), saying Natal did not belong to Inkatha or the kwaZulu Government.

ANC's Gwala Fired On

MB0403053991 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] regional leader Harry Gwala is reported to have survived an attempt on his life during a peace rally at Richmond in Natal.

A spokesman for the organization said Mr. Gwala had been addressing a gathering at the town when a group of people opened fire, just missing him.

Police confirmed that there had been shooting but could not say whether the shots had been directed at Mr. Gwala. Police searched some people but could not find the culprits.

Gwala Criticizes Inkatha

MB0403064491 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] This weekend saw the reestablishment of the South African Communist Party [SACP] in Natal. Carmel Rickard reports on yesterday's rally in Durban:

[Rickard] The South African Communist Party was officially launched this weekend with a rally at Curries Fountain stadium. Thousands of people spent more than five hours in the blazing sun, singing and listening to a line-up of speakers. One of the speakers, SACP Secretary General Joe Slovo, said State President F.W. de Klerk should be ready to resign and hand over power. He and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation-ANC Military Wing] chief of staff Chris Hani also said it was time Inkatha stopped treating Natal as a one party state and said Inkatha should issue an official statement that the ANC [African National Congress] could organize branches in northern Natal. Meanwhile, another SACP official, Midlands ANC chairman Harry Gwala, has blamed Inkatha for what he says are two attempts on his life over the weekend. He referred to a shooting incident in Richmond and to what his daughter said was an apparent attempt at an ambush of his car by armed men.

MK's Hani Stresses Need for Neutral Army

MB0103125391 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Mar 91 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Hani Reminds Prteoria of Ceasefire Deadline"] [Text] Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] leader Chris Hani hinted yesterday the ANC [African National Congress] would resume its armed struggle after April 30 if the government did not meet its demands to "remove obstacles in the way of negotiations."

Addressing more than 2,000 students at the University of Durban-Westville, he said the "criminal regime" still had to release all political prisoners, grant full indemnity to returning exiles and remove all forces from the townships.

"If these commitments are not honoured by April 30, the people must review them. The oppressed are fully justified in using all forms of struggle including taking arms.

"It will be left to the members of the ANC to decide whether or not enough ground has been covered towards the building of a constituent assembly."

Hani reiterated that the armed struggle had been suspended and not terminated.

On the role of the military, he said the ANC "totally rejects any suggestion that the SA Defence Force [SADF] should be the future army of SA."

"It has always been a loyal subject of the white state and we cannot imagine that in a democracy it will become an army of the people," he said.

Hani added that MK, too, would have to be disbanded after democracy had been achieved.

However, he praised the sacrifices made by MK soldiers and believed the country would not have moved towards democracy if it were not for the armed wing.

"A lot of people today tend to belittle the contribution of Umkhonto we Sizwe, and some dismiss it as a ragtag army.

"But through the darkest hours it has been the conscience of the people. The attacks on Sasol [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] on police stations and the very headquarters of the SADF imbued the people with a new hope.

"Those bomb explosions which shattered the calm of night in the white suburbs of Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town were a call to action."

Hani said: "The task of forming a new army will be in the hands of a new government—and I seriously doubt whether (Defence Minister) Magnus Malan will be around then."

He warned that situations like those in South America, where army generals had led coups against their governments, must not be allowed to develop in SA, and he stressed the need for a neutral army.

Court Orders Navy To Return Alledged CCB Boat

MB2702121591 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Feb 91 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Navy Must Return Alleged CCB Boat"]

[Text] Durban—A Supreme Court judge yesterday ordered that a fishing vessel, allegedly bought by the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) for covert operations and later seized by the South African [SA] Navy, be returned to its owner.

Mr. Justice Mitchell confirmed an order in favour of Margit Rye Shipping Company against the Minister of Defence and the Commanding Officer at the Salisbury Island naval base.

The managing director of the Malta-based shipping company, Andre Welhelmus Groenewald, said the Margit Rye had been berthed at Durban docks since October 1989.

On February 10 this year the ship had been seized from her berth by members of the SA Navy, allegedly acting under instructions of the Defence Minister.

Citing reasons for this action, Mr. Groenewald referred to an application in January by the SADF [South African Defense Force] against himself and his company.

The matter was heard in chambers by the late Mr. Justice Bristowe who said he would not be willing to "entertain" the application.

The application was supported by an affidavit from a former member of the recently disbanded CCB, "Kobus Pienaar," who alleged Mr. Groenewald had been a member of the CCB.

Mr Pienaar (not his real name) alleged that in 1988 the CCB had decided to buy a boat which could be used to collect information. It was a prerequisite that the boat be registered overseas and be operated by a CCB member.

Mr. Groenewald had been put on the payroll. Funds were made available to him and the Margit Rye, was worth R[rand]2,500,000, bought.

A further R250,000 was given to him to open bank accounts in Europe.

Mr. Groenewald had been told to establish a company which would be used as a front.

Mr. Pienaar said it was made clear to Mr. Groenewald that even though the assets would be in his name, they would remain SADF property.

Mr. Groenewald had been expected to sign a blank transfer form, but during the Harms Commission certain files had got lost.

After the disbanding of the CCB in July, Mr. Pienaar said Mr. Groenewald had been requested to hand over all the assets to the SADF but he had refused to do so.

4 Mar Press Review of Current Issues, Problems MB0403125991

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

De Klerk Security Entrenches Own Political Structure— Security "While the South African Government is systematically demolishing apartheid, it has opted not to purge the Security Branch from the SAP [South African Police] but to merge it with the CID [Criminal Investigation Department] instead," remarks a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 3 March. "The South African public is expected to place its trust in the men who learnt their methods in the branch that killed Steve Biko and a leag list of detainees who were considered a threat to apartheid." SUNDAY STAR believes it is "far too glib" to abolish security police and them move them "sideways" into another department. "Mr de Klerk is entrenching his own political power structure through the security forces. And while the security laws are due to be reviewed, Mr Vlok has already indicated that detention without trial, the security policeman's best friend, will remain intact. When it comes to the Government's security powers, the more things change, the more they stay the same."

THE STAR

Editorial Welcomes Combining Police Departments—
"Real or feigned, the formal disappearance of the Security
Police is a step devoutly to be welcomed," declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 march in a page 8
editorial. Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok "was
sensible enough to admit last week that combining the
Security Police with the conventional crime-fighting force
was designed, in part, to 'get the police off the political
playing field'." Although this is an "admirable intention"
it could easily be thwarted. "It rather depends on who
swallows whom. The new head of the integrated CCI
(Crime Combating and Investigation section) comes from

Security. And an internal clique can be as powerful as any separate branch. Still, a necessary start has been made."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC 'Progress' on Land Issue-"Nationalisation is not the easy solution we used to think it was, the ANC [African National Congress] now says on the land issue," page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 March. "This represents progress since its one man, one farm policy was unveiled late last year." BUSI-NESS DAY believes there are negative aspects to the ANC's new document on the issue of land, saying it is "still too influenced by vote-winning strategies ('there is burning land hunger') rather than affordable policies to provide land and ensure the success of new farmers." But the ANC's call for a land commission is welcomed since the commission "could play a facilitating role" in moving black farmers onto unused or underutilized land. The commission could also "ensure that the coming revolution in agriculture causes the least disruption to this crucial part of SA's [South Africa's] economy."

SOWETAN

Removal of Security Police Welcome—"Few people will shed tears over the fact that the Security Police are to be disbanded," states Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 March in a page 6 editorial. The paper believes the merging of the security police with the detective branch is "another important milestone on the road to a new South Africa." "The fact that they are going now is in line with the changes being made in the wider country."

Angola

Magistrates Begin Six-Day Strike 1 Mar

MB0203140091 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Magistrates of the Office of Attorney General and Public Prosecutor yesterday decided to stop all their work for six days, demanding better working conditions. Asked by our reporter whether the stoppage could be regarded as a strike, Judge Manuel Francisco de Assis said:

[Begin De Assis recording] We are not calling it a strike [passage indistinct] our press release states that the situation is dramatic, serious, and also belittles the state. Of necessity, a position must be taken so the powers that be take action.

[Reporter] As a doctor of law, what is the name you give to to your action?

[De Assis] In my opinion I would call it a demonstration of protest. That's my opinion.

[Reporter] What will you do if the situation doesn't change over the next six days?

[De Assis] For example, we are not going to... [pauses] Look, in order to dignify our sector we have issued a 15-point proposal. As noted in the press release, we have only [words indistinct] at national level. The powers that be only need to draft an order and execute it. It is not necessary to wait for [words indistinct]. We are not here to attack anyone in particular. We are only too eager to dignify our sector.

[Reporter] So, the main concern is the lack of transportation.

[De Assis] No, that is not the main concern. Like I said, the main concern is to dignify the sector. Of necessity, it includes a number of aspects. For instance, it is not proper for a magistrate to stand in line waiting for a black marketeer. This has happened. What's more, a magistrate who has a court case in about 15 minutes will make sure that he moves up the line, even violently, so he catches the bus in time. Some of our colleagues have even been insulted. [end recording]

Savimbi Announces UNITA Congress in Mar

MB2802112191 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0540 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Comrade President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi toured the liberated territory of Angola. On his return from Cuemba, he visited and held a rally in (Samoiono) village, in Moxico Province.

Comrade President Dr. Savimbi praised the village's residents for their work in general, and the education

given to the youths in particular. He also made a retrospective analysis of the national liberation struggle.

Dr. Savimbi called on the people in the area who have participated in the liberation struggle over the last 25 years to attend the Seventh UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Congress in March to draw up a strategy for the democratic struggle.

State of Emergency Law Likely To Be Approved

MB2702213091 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1937 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Luanda, 27/02 (ANGOP)—JORNAL DE ANGOLA disclosed today that the state of emergency and siege in Angola could be governed by law as of 23 March, the day the People's Assembly (Parliament) is scheduled to end its forthcoming session.

Quoting from a draft law, the daily says that the state of emergency and siege can be declared if there is an effective or imminent aggression against the country by foreign forces. It could also be declared if there is "serious threat to or disruption of the constitution, as well the imminence of a natural disaster."

The draft law says that the state of siege could be declared whenever there are riots threatening the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and constitutional order.

Whenever the situation warrants it, namely when there are public disasters, the exceptional regulations will be introduced.

Accordingly, the draft law adds that the partial (?suspension) of the rights of citizens could be declared. The declaration of the state of siege or of emergency cannot under any circumstances affect the rights to life and personal integrity, civil rights and citizenship, as well as the right of citizens to defense, and freedom of thought and religion. There will also be cases when people will be placed under house arrest or put in detention, although they will be entitled to "habeas corpus." Moreover, the draft law provides for the right to search property, and to interrogation in the presence of at least two witnesses.

The draft law says that any type of publication, and radio and television broadcast, as well as film and theater shows can be suspended, and publications seized. This does not imply censorship.

Parties, trade unions, and associations will retain their right to hold meetings. People who are unwarrantably affected by measures adopted within the framework of exceptional regulations will be entitled to compensation.

Whenever the situation warrants it, the state of siege can be replaced by a state of emergency. The president of the Republic will lift exceptional regulations whenever appropriate. The next session of the People's Assembly is scheduled to begin on 18 March.

Visits by U.S., Soviet Officials Reported

MB2702054491 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguesc 1900 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] Jeffrey Davidow, assistant to the U.S. under secretary of state for African affairs, left for Kinshasa this afternoon at the end of a 24-hour visit to Angola. In Luanda, the U.S. official held talks with the Angolan authorities, including President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on issues relating to the Angolan peace process.

At an audience in the Futungo de Belas ward in Luanda, the president of the republic and the U.S. official exchanghed views on how to make the peace process move forward.

The United States and the USSR are involved in the peace process as observors. Recently, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received the head of the African Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

UNITA Says 60 MPLA Soldiers Desert

MB2802133491 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0544 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] At least 60 arraed and other FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers deserted their ranks in the areas of Camacupa and Cuanza, in Bie Province.

Vorgan's [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] correspondent in Bie Province reports that some of those soldiers have already arrived in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-controlled areas. The whereabouts of other soldiers is not yet known

Our correspondent reports that those desertions are largely caused by low combat morale of the FAPLA forces in those areas [words indistinct] FAPLA regional command insists on continued combat operations against the UNITA armed forces at a time when peace is imminent on Angola's horizon.

FAPLA Reportedly Kills Civilians in Malange

MB2802135891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0547 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers based in the Military Recruitment and Instruction Center in the Malange area attacked and burned the villages of (Caicala) and Candinga. Our correspondent learned this from sources in the

Those sources also said that the FAPLA forces attacked the two villages simultaneously, killing five and wounding dozens of people, including innocent men, women, and children. The FAPLA men also destroyed dozens of homes and stole all the people's possessions.

Those who escaped the attacks have expressed indignation about the criminal practices of the forces under Eduardo dos Santos, the dictator in Luanda.

FAPLA Kills 23 UNITA 'Rebels'

MB2702201291 Luanda ANGOP in French 1925 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Luanda, 26 Feb. (ANGOP)—The JORNAL DE ANGOLA daily newspaper says that the Angolan Armed Forces, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], killed 23 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels in military operations carried out in the Bic, Huila, Malange, and Lunda Norte Provinces between 23 and [date indistinct] February.

In its Tuesday edition, JORNAL DE ANGOLA says that during the operations FAPLA captured two rebels and large quantities of war materiel.

The daily adds that on 23 February UNITA killed 19 civilians and three soldiers, and wounded one person in Benguela Province.

Youths Flee To Namibia To Avoid 'Conscription'

MB2702194691 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Jamba, Wed, February, 27—Large groups of Angolan youths are fleeing into Namibian territory to escape forced MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] military conscription.

Reports from Lubango, in Huila Province say groups of youths are crossing the southern border into Namibia to escape from intensified recruitment of youths currently underway in Huila Province.

"The latest group arrived in Namibia early this week, and many more are appearing one by one at the Angola/Namibia border ready to cross into Namibia" according to one source.

The sources said the MPLA secret police are carrying out dusk and dawn swoops on villages in search of men and young boys to replenish the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] army. Those being seen running away are being shot on the spot, they said.

MPLA Reportedly Using Youths in Bie Fighting

MB2702195791 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1905 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Jamba, Wednesday February 27—The Luanda government is using hastily trained recruits in fighting against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces in the central Angolan province of Bie.

According to reliable military sources, large numbers of teenagers caught in forced military conscription campaigns are being rushed to the Bie Frontline after only being taught how to fire and assemble/disassemble individual weapons.

The sources say the recruits are being used to replenish MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces in the area who are plagued by high casualties and increased desertions.

The authorities are said to have issued orders for the recruitment of up to seven military brigades by the end of this month in the Angolan provinces of Bie and Huambo.

The move has provoked an unprecedented wave of brutality by the recruitment teams who are reported to be shooting anybody trying to evade the forced military draft, especially in Huambo city.

The use of recruits in the fighting is seen by military observers as a sign of despair by the MPLA regime in the face of mounting pressure.

FRG Red Cross Sends Aid for Drought-Stricken

MB2702073891 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Excerpt] A total of 27 containers arrived in Lobito harbor today with food and clothing for drought-stricken people in central and southern Angola.

That aid consignment from the FRG Red Cross and other nongovernmental German organizations includes 100 tonnes of cooking oil, 300 tonnes of beans, and 32 tonnes of clothing. [passage omitted]

Newspaper Discusses Political Parties Draft Law

MB2602205391 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1933 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] Luanda, 26 Feb (ANGOP)—Should the draft law on political parties be approved at the next session of the People's Assembly (parliament), future Angolan political parties will have to have at least 3,000 members. Quoting from the draft law, JORNAL DE ANGOLA said today that each party should have 150 militants who are residents of at least 14 of the country's 18 provinces. Prior to their registration, all future political parties should elect an organizing commission of between seven and 21 members and which will apply for registration.

The activities of parties will be financed by dues and contributions from members, private incomes, donations, domestic banking credits, and state contributions.

The state general budget will include an annual fund to subsidize parties. The fund will be allocated in accordance with the number of elected deputies, as well as for election campaigns.

The newspaper adds that state autonomous agencies, public associations, institutes and public enterprises, local state agencies, and private companies will not be allowed to finance parties. According to the draft law, parties cannot under any circumstances receive money from Angolan nationals and companies, or from joint ventures or state enterprises.

The draft law says that contributions from Angolan private enterprises or groups of people cannot under any circumstances exceed 50 percent of the amount earmarked by the state general budget for every fiscal year.

A party leader or activist who attempts to subvert the democratic and multiparty regime will be punished with an eight-year jail sentence. A heavier sentence is possible.

The newspaper adds that leaders of parties can only be Angolan citizens who have lived in Angolan for at least six months. However, there is an exception for those who work in the foreign service or who serve abroad at Angolan trade missions.

The newspaper notes that parties should have a national outlook, should be guided by patriotic goals, and should carry out their activities without resorting to violence or subversion.

The People's Assembly will meet between 18 and 23 March.

Mozambique

French Central Fund Director General Visits

Writes Off Debt

MB2502185491 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Text] Mozambique's debt with the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] valued at 799 million francs has been written off. The written-off debt includes credits granted by the CCCE until December 1988.

The agreement on this was signed in Maputo between the Bank of Mozambique and the CCCE. The documents were signed by Adriano Maleiane, deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and (Philippe Jorgensen), CCCE director general, who is visiting our country.

Received by Chissano

MB2702083691 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Excerpt] President Josquim Chissano received (Philippe Jorgensen), French Central Fund for Economic

Cooperation [CCCE] director general, in his office in Maputo this afternoon. Mr. (Jorgensen) arrived in our country on 25 February.

President Joaquim Chissano thanked the French official for his efforts, particularly yesterday's cancellation of the Mozambican debt, which was estimated at 799 million francs.

The Mozambican head of state praised the CCCE's role in our country's economic, social, and educational development and, in particular, our rural development.

Turning to the CCCE's decision to scrap the Mozambican debt, President Joaquim Chissano expressed the hope that others might follow that example and praised the French authorities' sensitivity to Mozambique's problems and role within southern Africa. [passage omitted]

Portuguese Socialist Party Team Arrives for Visit

MB2602115491 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] Victor Caio Roque heads a team of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PS] that arrived in Maputo yesterday within the framework of normal and fraternal relations of solidarity between the PS and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front].

Mozambican Justice Minister Ali Dauto welcomed the PS delegation.

This morning, the Portuguese team was received by Alberto Sithole, head of the Frelimo Party Foreign Affairs Department.

Victor Roque disclosed that the two meetings focused on international issues in general, and change in southern Africa in particular.

[Begin Roque recording] There is the possibility that peace may come to Angola. Mozambique, and South Africa. Fortunately, the apartheid system is being gradually dismantled in South Africa, so we all hope and wish a platform may be found for peace in Mozambique and Angola. Both are countries with a great potential future in southern Africa.

As soon as we arrived yesterday, we had a meeting with Justice Minister Mr. Ali Dauto and discussed the same issues. He briefed us on the situation in Mozambique and legal issues in general. It was a friendly meeting among politicians who are aware of their responsibilities and who know the need for information so that we can speak in Lisbon and in Europe about change in this country. That change is in line with the wishes of all of us for solidarity, fraternity, and social justice. [end recording]

Beira Corridor Progress Said 'Satisfactory'

MB2502202691 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Significant progress has been achieved in rehabilitating the Beira port and railroad sector, four years after the launching of the Beira corridor program. Of the 63 projects involved in the program, 24 have already been completed, while 25 are still under way. [figures as heard] This is revealed in a report from the Beira port and railroad sector presented to Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza a few days ago.

The report points out that 19 projects will be launched late this year, while seven others still lack financing, despite efforts to attain it.

Of the more than 430 million ECU's [European currency unit] budgeted for the projects, 80 percent have already been pledged, 11 percent are under negotiation, while financing for the remaining 9 percent has not yet been pledged.

Paulo Simango, Sofala provincial transportation and communications director, described the implementation of the first phase of the Beira corridor program as satisfactory. [passage omitted]

World Bank Official Announces Investment Plans

MB2702122691 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] The World Bank [WB] representative in Mozambique has told NOTICIAS newspaper that, beginning this year, his organization will concentrate most of its investment in our country in the agricultural, health, and transportation sectors to help reduce poverty in Mozambique.

He also explained that the WB wants to help the family sector move toward more intensive production so that it can deal with the present food situation, which he described as not very encouraging.

He also announced that the WB will introduce plans for rebuilding the road infrastructure so that trade links between the rural and urban areas can be restored.

'Hundreds' Facing Starvation in Gorongosa

MB2702161091 Mapuro Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Reports from Beira city say that hundreds of people, including war-displaced persons and people freed from war zones, could die if food is not sent to the capital of Gorongosa District and Casa Banana village before the end of the week. An average of 20 to 30 people

could die from famine daily, like in the Gorongosa region, Machanga, and Chibabava in 1983. [passage omitted]

Namibia

1 Mar Press Review of Current Issues, Problems MB0103114191

[Editorial Report]

THE NAMIBIAN

Praise for Geingob's Consultative Conference—The initiative of Prime Minister Hage Geingob in arranging a consultative conference on national issues "is certainly a step in the right direction," notes the page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 22 February. This, together with his countrywide tour "is a strong sign of a commitment to accountability, and must be given the praise that it deserves." "Other ministers could take their cue from the President and the Prime Minister and themselves traverse the country to consult with the people, as well as to inform them, rather than having to rely on expensive mouthpieces which simply don't do the job as well."

Zimbabwe

Government Plans To Nationalize Farmland

MB0303144091 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] The Zimbabwean Government has announced plans to nationalize 6 million hectares of mainly white owned commercial farmland to resettle black families from overcrowded communal areas.

The Commercial Farmers' Union which represents the 4,500 white farmers who own about 27 percent of the land in a country of 10 million people has objected to the move as the farmers have no right to arbitration about price if the government takes their farms.

Mugabe Appoints Nkomo as Acting Executive Head

MB0103124591 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Mar 91 p 5

[Report by Michael Hartnack: "Nkomo To Relieve Mugabe Temporarily"]

[Text] Harare—President Robert Mugabe has set the final seal on reconciliation with his former political rival by appointing Vice-President Joshua Nkomo to act as executive head of state during a reported domestic crisis caused by the illness of his wife.

Ghanaian born Sally Mugabe is said to be seriously ill with a recurrence of a chronic kidney complaint, but it has not been confirmed that her husband may take her

back to London where she received emergency treatment in a specialist clinic in September.

Joint Vice-President Simon Muzenda, who has deputised for Mugabe on every past occasion since an executive presidency was created in 1988, is at his post in Harare.

But a Ministry of Information statement said Nkomo, 73, had been appointed to act until March 10 while Mugabe was "on leave."

It is the ultimate gesture of confidence in the veteran African nationalist, who fled the country in 1982 after allegations of a coup plot by his former ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] party. Thousands of Zimbabweans were killed in factional unrest before a December 1987 unity pact restored peace.

Mugabe, 67, broke away from Nkomo's ZAPU in 1964 and helped found ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] with the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

Nkomo's appointment as acting head of state comes almost 11 years to the day since he declined Mugabe's offer of a titular presidency, in the wake of ZAPU's defeat in the 1980 British-sponsored elections.

Nkomo sought to retain tangible political power by taking control of the police at the Ministry of Home Affairs in the first post-independence "government of national unity," but found his jurisdiction curtailed, and was sacked from the cabinet following the discovery of massive ZAPU arms caches in 1982.

Nkomo's home province of Matabeleland teetered on the brink of civil war when he fled into Botswana and made a clandestine trip to Moscow, which had lavishly supplied him with heavy weaponry during the 1972-80 Rhodesian conflict.

Following his empty-handed return, he was once briefly arrested by Mugabe's security police and claimed an attempt was made to assassinate him during the violent 1985 election campaign.

Since becoming co-vice president two years ago, Nkomo has spearheaded the campaign for the takeover of white commercial farmland by black Zimbabweans.

Meanwhile the illness of Sally Mugabe is causing grave concern. Her ebullient, outgoing personality has always been as essential counterpoise for her austere, Jesuiteducated husband.

EEC Official Talks With Mugabe on Economy

MB0103172891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Harare March | SAPA—European Economic Commission Vice-President Manuel Marin met Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe in Harare on Friday to discuss Zimbabwe's economic future and the role to be played by the European Communities, reports ZIANA National News Agency.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Mr Marin said they had discussed the country's economic structural adjustment programme and various ways that the EC could assist in implementing the economic programme and ensuring the smooth transition to a more open economy.

"Zimbabwe is in the frontier," he said, referring to the fact that the country's economy was in a period of transition.

"The Zimbabwean people need to take some difficult decisions to cross the frontier to economic growth," he noted.

Mr Mugabe and Mr Marin also discussed ec development assistance to the country, especially in the social dimension level, and the EC was open to offering additional support for programmes in the areas of education and health, he said.

During his 10-day visit to Zimbabwe, Mr Marin is to tour several of the EC-funded development projects throughout the country, focusing on the agricultural rural sectors.

To Receive Special EEC Funding

MB0103074791 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2313 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Harare Feb 28 SAPA—Zimbabwe has qualified for special funding facilities from the European Economic Community by undertaking its economic structural adjustment programme, EC Vice-President Manuel Marin said in Harare on Thursday [28 Feb].

He told Zimbabwe's national news agency, ZIANA, that the EC would look into financing education and health as a means of alleviating social problems that would emanate from the implementation of the programme.

Mr Marin said he would meet President Robert Mugabe and Finance, Economic Planning and Development Senior Minister Bernard Chidzero on Friday to explore means of assistance under the special fund allocation.

He said Zimbabwe and the EC had signed the Lome IV treaty under which ZD400 million would be made available to Zimbabwe between 1991-95.

The EC vice-president said third world countries, such as Zimbabwe, would not be prejudiced by the EC as a result of the need to channel funds for the reconstruction of the states affected by the Gulf war.

He, however, said he would also assess the possible impact of the war on Southern Africa.

Burkina Faso

NPFL's Taylor Drops Presidential Demand

AB0303134691 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Excerpt] The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Mr. Charles Taylor, has now indicated his willingness to drop his demand to become the country's interim president. He told newsmen in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, that he is not hungry and greedy to be head of the interim government. Mr. Taylor pointed out that if his organization decided that he should allow someone else to lead the interim government while he goes in for the general elections, he will do nothing to destroy that process.

An all-Liberia conference is due to take place in Monrovia on the 15th of this month under an ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan to choose an interim president to lead Liberia to general elections, possibly in October. [passage omitted]

Compoare, French Minister Meet, Discuss Liberia

AB0203170491 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Excerpts] Late this morning, the head of state granted an audience to Mr. Jacques Pelletier, French minister of cooperation and development. Both men reviewed major current events and bilateral cooperation. Let us listen to the French minister speaking after the audience:

[Begin recording] [Pelletier] The talks were friendly and easy as is always the case with President Compaore. This is because of the great friendship and excellent cooperation between our two countries. My Burkinabe counterpart, the minister of cooperation and planning, with whom I have already conferred, acknowledges that our bilateral cooperation is satisfactory and needs to be pursued.

We also examined African problems in general, and the end of the challenging conflict in Liberia in particular. Furthermore, we examined many other African problems and the democratization process in your country. I should say that France is very happy about this process, which is being conducted in an orderly manner and without haste. In this connection, you will remember President Mitterrand's statements [urging democratization] after the La Baule conference. I think that Burkina is setting an example. A series of elections will be held; a constitution will be adopted; then presidential and legislative elections will be held. This is assuredly an indication that Burkina is moving in the right direction, and France can only rejoice over this. We will contribute to the democratization process as requested by President Compaore.

[Reporter] Since morning, you have attended several functions: You went to St. Exupery's High School and you held talks with the minister of external relations. Could you brief us on the various activities?

[Pelletier] We commissioned the high school. [passage omitted] Then I met with my colleague and friend, the

minister of external relations, with whom I discussed the same Liberia problem. As you know, we were shocked like you here at the loss of thousands of lives in that country and we wondered how the conflict could be brought to an end. President Compaore has played a moderating role and worked in conjunction with other heads of state in the region toward settling the conflict. We hope that the national conference slated for 15 March will pave the way for democracy in Liberia. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Mali

Tens of Thousands Demonstrate for Multipartyism

AB0303152491 Paris AFP in French 1343 GMT 3 Mar 91

[Text] Bamako, 3 Mar (AFP)—Several tens of thousands of people in favor of multipartyism, mobilized by five associations demonstrated peacefully in Bamako today. In spite of the use of tear gas by security forces who succeeded in dispersing many demonstrators, about 7,000, mostly young people, succeeded in entering the Bamako sports stadium. After singing the Malian national anthem and nationalist songs and chanting "freedom, freedom," they observed a minute's silence in memory of "the victims of repression" and for the "release of political detainees."

Other marches in favor of multipartyism were organized in several Bamako districts. It is not known if there were any casualties.

The demonstrators are demanding the holding of a national conference on multipartyism, the release of all those arrested during the January demonstrations, the setting up of an independent commission of inquiry into the deaths during these demostrations (at least two were killed), effective respect for the freedom of association and the press, and the condemnation of violence as a custom in Mali.

The associations organizing the demonstration were: the Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA), the National Committee for Democratic Initiative (CNID), the Free and Democratic Youth (JLD), the Youth Association for Democracy and Progress (AJDP), and the the Association of Young Graduates Initiating and Seeking Employment (ADIDE).

Students Continue 72-Hour Strike Begun 25 Feb

Traore, Official Discuss Strike

AB2702125491 Paris AFP in French 2045 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] Bamako, 26 Feb (AFP)—Mali high school and university students today continued the 72-hour strike they began yesterday, but Army armored vehicles have disappeared from the streets of the Malian capital, Bamako, observers on the spot noted. The Association of High School and University Students of Mali (AEEM) had a strike notice following the refusal of Education Minister Bakary Traore to receive representatives of the association. Mr. Idrissa Ba, director of secondary education in

Mali pointed out that it was only a problem of procedure, since the students had not respected the channels of hierarchy before seeing the minister.

According to a press communique, General Moussa Traore, the Malian head of state, today received the number two man of the single party, Mr. Djibril Diallo, with whom he discussed the schools situation "especially in Bamako," and the "need for everyone to strive for better attendance in schools."

Group Urges Extending Strike

AB0103224891 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Bamako, 28 Feb (AFP)—The Association of High School and University Students of Mali, AEEM, yesterday night called for the continuation of the 72-hour strike which began 25 February until Saturday, 2 March. This morning, while no Army armored cars were deployed in the streets of Bamako, the capital, the students went normally to their schools, then left them shortly after at the AEEM's instruction, observers noted. According to the AEEM, this instruction was to be followed all over the country. The AEEM also seeks to organize a "peaceful march" on 4 March if its demands were not met.

AEEM members, who held a general assembly yesterday evening at the Bamako Senior Teachers' College, decided to continue the strike although their major demand was partly met, that is their meeting yesterday with National Education Minister Bakary Traore. The AEEM militants are, however, of the view that this meeting was not satisfactory, because the minister, according to them, suddenly ended the meeting, when a member of the association's executive committee charged with presenting the pupils' demands got ready to speak.

The AEEM, this source disclosed, "wants the opening of direct negotiations with the Ministry of Education on the basis of the demands already forwarded on improving the living and working conditions of the pupils and students, particularly the 200-percent increase in student scholarship allowances and the restoration of school infrastructures, including the creation of cultural centers."

The AEEM also demands an independent committee of inquiry to look into student deaths during the 21-22 January incidents, to bring culprits to book. These demonstrations by youths who believed that the AEEM secretary general had been detained were brutally repressed by the security forces, leaving at least four dead, it may be recalled.

Yesterday the situation was calm in Bamako. No armored vehicles were deployed, although they have been on several occasions since the end of January, it was noted.

Measures Taken Against Strike

AB0303205891 Paris AFP in French 1904 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Bamako, 1 Mar (AFP)—In reaction to the student strike, the Malian Government has decided to ensure protection in the schools and universities so that students "can attend classes and lectures in tranquility," it was learned yesterday evening from an official source.

Registers will be open to help count those present, and absentees will be dealt with, Cyr Mathieu Keita, the permanent undersecretary to the Malian education minister, stated. Mr. Keita further called on primary school pupils' parents to "make sure that (their children) actually attend classes to avoid an invalidated academic year, he explained. According to a reliable source at the Malian Education Ministry, however, it will be difficult to save the academic year and the schools might be closed until all the conditions for their reopening are met.

These government measures come at a time when a strike was launched from 25 February to 2 March in all the schools of the country by the Association of High School and University Student of Mali, AEEM, to press for its dialogue with the authorities.

Bush Decision To End Hostilities Hailed

AB0203125491 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Dr. Ngolo Traore, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, conferred with His Excellency Herbert Donald Gelber, the U.S. ambassador to Mali, on the Gulf crisis and the prospects for a definitive peace in that region. During the audience, Dr. Ngolo Traore told the diplomat that Mali hails the opportune decision made by President George Bush and the allies to put an end to hostilities. Our country hopes that conditions will promptly be met for a cease-fire so that peace and security will be rapidly restored to the region.

Lastly, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation expressed the hope that everything will be done to bring about a climate of trust among all the peoples of the region, adding that such a climate is indispensable for regional stability and for the settlement of that region's major problems.

Foreign Minister Returns From Trips Abroad

AB2802212891 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 gmt 28 Feb 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr. Ngolo Traore returned to Bamako yesterday from Iran, France, and Denmark. He went to Iran at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Akbar Velayati. During his visit, Dr. Ngolo Traore was received by Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani to whom he delivered a message from President Moussa Traore. He also held discussions with Mehdi Mahdavi-Karrubi, the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, and held working sessions with his counterpart, Velayati, and the Iranian minister of youth. Their discussions centered on bilateral cooperation and current international issues.

While in France, Dr. Ngolo Traore held discussions with President Mitterrand's closest associates including Cooperation Minister Jacques Pelletier, with whom he reviewed the various axes of the cooperation between our two countries. It is worth mentioning that they also touched on the problems of the subregion as well as international issues.

Finally, while in Denmark, the minister of foreign affairs delivered a message from President Moussa Traore to Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter. Dr. Ngolo Traore also held working sessions with several officials of the Danish Foreign Ministry and other ministries.

These various meetings enabled the foreign minister and Danish officials to evaluate the cooperation between the two countries and to examine the necessary means for strengthening it.

Bishops Issue Letter on Resolving Social Crisis

AB0303215491 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] Mali is busy thinking about its future. This reflection, which began a few months, or rather a few years ago, continues intensely today. It is in this context that the bishops of Mali have just published a letter that is meant to be their contribution to this reflection on our country's future. Siaka Diakite has read it for us:

[Begin Diakite recording] The social crisis that we are experiencing is not only economic, social, and political, it is also moral and spiritual. All efforts to rebuild our society will be useless unless we get to the roots of the ills affecting Mali. These are the words of the Malian Catholic bishops in their letter to the Catholic community and all Malians of goodwill. It is dated 17 February 1991. Entitled: A New Heart for a New Mali, this letter, according to its authors, is the result of reflections and convictions on the current situation in Mali. The letter also proposes ways and means to come through this situation, a crisis that is not only social and political, but also moral and spiritual.

First observation: To many persons, political life seems to boil down to struggles and races for power. Personal rivalries have taken precedence over the debate of ideas. Politics has become the best means of rising socially and economically. All means are good to attain one's ambition. People are a tad embarrassed by moral or religious principles.

Second observation: the increasing imbalance at the economic level. People enrich themselves from day to day, while the purchasing power of others decreases, threatening their dignity as men and women. Flagrant and scandalous at times, these disparities, the bishops think, can become a provocation and source of tension.

The third observation is a paradox at the cultural and religious levels. On Fridays and Sundays, the Malian bishops write, our mosques and churches are full of worshippers. Places of worship are increasing in number, and the number of pilgrims ceaselessly increases. But how, the bishops wonder, can a man who believes in and prays to God do the things this same God condemns? When the winds of history are blowing, we must be vigilant and on our feet, if possible. Basing their words on this, the Malian bishops think that each of us must listen to the call to

refuse the road that leads to nowhere. We must also banish from our lives the principles and forces that are incapable of ensuring our common happiness on a long-term basis.

First, our bishops deplored intolerance, violence, and disrespect for human beings. These vices have reached, the bishops wrote, a dangerous threshold for our common future. The facts are there before our eyes in our words and deeds. We must accuse no one. Seeking to establish intolerance and violence because we have been victims is a temptation that must be discarded.

Money, easy and speedy material prosperity seem to be the ideal for a large number of people today at the expense of a job well done. The consequence is that we are constantly concerned about our external image. In other words, the worship of money and laziness is a phenomenon that our bishops deplore just as they deplore the lack of truth in our lives in society. Nevertheless, if you speak and practice the truth, the truth will set you free and Mali will live. In any case, nothing fundamental will change in our country without everyone trying to speak and act truthfully. To speak and act truthfully is, for example, in the present context, to accept dialogue with tolerance without fear or contempt in the face of different opinions and without rancor or hatred in the face of misunderstandings.

For the Malian bishops, the current situation is more of a challenge to be taken rather than a misfortune to be borne. In order to come through this situation, they propose for all of us, without exception, a personal and community decision for true cooperation. At present, it is imperative that all of us seek dignity and truth, a condition for social peace and for the very salvation of our country—a Mali with the greatest social justice, better economic prospects for all, and free political expression that can enable our cultural and spiritual values develop for the benefit of all. [end recording]

Togo

Further Reportage on Liberian Talks in Lome

Eyadema Receives Rebel Leaders

AB0103114491 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning at the presidential palace in Lome received the Libyan ambassador to Togo, Mr. (Habib Dheb), who delivered a message from President al-Qadhdhafi of Libya:

[Begin (Dheb) recording] I was received this morning by His Excellency the president of the Republic to whom I am very grateful. I brought a written message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the I September Revolution to his brother and friend, Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema. It is a message of congratulations and gratitude for all that he has done for the success of the Economic Community of West African States conference on the Liberian crisis. It also asserts Libya's support for all the efforts he has made toward the settlement of African

problems within an African context without allowing any foreign forces to intervene and interfere in our affairs. [end recording]

After the Libyan diplomat, President Eyadema granted audience to Madam Nancy Powell, the U.S. Charge d'affaires in Lome. Their talks centered on the excellent relations between the two countries.

The head of state also held talks with Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, and Brigadier General Prince Johnson, leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia. The two Liberian personalities were received in audience together by the president. The meeting was in line with the head of state's mediation efforts for the settlement of the Liberia conflict. [passage omitted]

Taylor Views on Leadership Reported

AB0103125491 London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 1 Mar 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Last week in Togo's capital, Lome, talks aimed at solving the Liberian civil conflict ended with different signals coming from the various warring sides. This week, though, the picture has changed. The leaders of the three factions, who have rarely been within a few feet of each other since hostilities began, have actually been holding meetings in what appeared to have been a pleasant and peaceful atmosphere. Dr. Amos Sawyer, the interim president, met amicably for the first time with Charles Taylor, whose faction, the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], controls most of Liberia. Mr. Charles Taylor has also been having talks with rival rebel leader Prince Johnson. Looking back at the week's round of meetings, here is Ofeibea Quist-Arcton on the line from Lome, and she has been telling Carolyn Dempster how the talks went between Dr. Amos Sawyer and Charles Taylor:

[Begin recording] [Quist-Arcton] I put the same question to Mr. Taylor. I said: Could you tell me how you are seen as you are talking to Mr. Sawyer? Is it as interim president to aspiring president? And he said: Yes, interim president to aspiring president. Now I took that to mean that Dr. Sawyer was the interim president and that Mr. Taylor, who we all know says he is going to stand for the interim presidency, was the aspiring president. Now, he said: No. on the contrary, I am the president, and Dr. Sawyer is the aspiring president. Here in Lome, Mr. Taylor is being treated very much as a sort of [Quist-Arcton changes thought] well, if not a president, at least as a very important person, as a dignitary. When he travels through the capital, it is with the sirens blaring. He has outriders; he has protocol cars in front and behind him. Mr. Sawyer is also being treated as the Liberian leader, but one would have thought that Mr. Taylor was [Quist- Arcton changes thought] perhaps I could already say the president of Liberia, how I see him being treated here in Lome. [sentence as heard]

[Dempster] But surely the reason that Charles Taylor is being given this kind of reception as you could call it is because he controls most of Liberia, of the Liberian countryside, to be precise.

[Quist-Arcton] It is not exactly what he says. He keeps saying: This peace process without me is basically not a peace process. I, as he says, I govern 12 and 1/2 out of the 13 counties in Liberia and I govern a lot of people. Now, when I put it to Mr. Taylor that it seems that everybody else agreed with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan which prohibits any of the leaders of any of the warring factions to stand for presidency, he said: Listen, the ECOWAS peace plan is a good initiative. We appreciate what ECOWAS has done. But it is up to the Liberian people to choose their leader. And I said: Is this why you say you are going to stand for presidency? He said, yes. I want the people to have the opportunity to vote me in if they want to, which I think they do. When I said to him, what do you mean by the people of Liberia, he said he had a lot of people under his control, in the rebel areas that he controls, who really want to see him and nobody else heading the next interim government.

[Dempster] Well, at this stage, we only have his word for it. What is the next step in the whole peace process?

[Quist-Arcton] The next step is definitely the all-Liberia conference. It is now what everybody is working toward. The date for that is Friday, 15 March. [end recording]

Eyadema Meets Sawyer

AB0193132691 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] This morning at the Presidential Palace in Lome, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, received Mr. Amos Sawyer, Liberian interim president; Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia; and Prince Johnson, leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, all at the same time.

Talks Conclude; Communique Signed

AB0103183891 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 1 Mar 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian talks that have been taking place in the Togolese capital, Lome, ended this afternoon with interim President Amos Sawyer and rebel leaders Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson signing a communique. They have agreed to meet in a national conference in 2 weeks' time.

It is a positive outcome because it is the first time that Sawyer and Taylor have met face to face. But observers at the meeting note that the communique does not tackle any of the really controversial issues. On today's signing, Scott Sterns in Lome reports:

[Begin Sterns recording] Taylor, Johnson, and Sawyer met with Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema at his office in the State House this morning, concluding 3 days of informal discussions on a resolution to the Liberian conflict. During a brief session before photographers, President Eyadema said Taylor started the war first, so he expected him to finish first. Shortly before noon, the men emerged to sign a statement committing them to plans for an all-Liberian conference March 15.

After the signing ceremony, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Executive Secretary Abbas Bundu read the document stating that the leaders agreed to cooperate fully with the West African alliance and would refrain from taking any action that might be prejudicial to arrangements being made to ensure the successful convening of this conference. He said talks had been held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendship. At issue is the composition of the conference and Mr. Taylor's intention to stand for the interim president. But neither was addressed in the statement.

Mr. Taylor said he was happy with the frank exchanges that have taken place over the last several days and said the document was a hopeful sign that Liberians are on the road to lasting peace. Mr. Saywer said there was a constructive basis for going into the conference and reaching a political settlement to the conflict, adding that the leaders were committed to a reconciliation. Mr. Johnson said it was fruitful that Taylor and Sawyer had finally met to discuss their differences and he promised to continue efforts as a neutral trumping card of peacemaking to bring about a political resolution. Johnson reaffirmed his opposition to Taylor's plans to contend the interim presidency, saying he would not disarm his men if Taylor is elected president. [end recording]

ECOWAS' Bundu on Meeting

AB0103205091 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Abidjan, March 1 (AFP)-Liberian rival rebel leaders Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson and interim President Amos Sawyer have made "considerable progress" at reconciling their difference after three days of informal talks ending in the Togolese capital Lome Friday. a senior mediator said. Abass Bundu, the executive secretary of the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone that the three men had agreed not to stand in the way as ECOWAS sets up a national conference in the Liberian capital Monrovia on March. A communique signed by the three leaders Friday said they had agreed to "cooperate fully with ECOWAS, and refrain from taking any action that might be prejudicial to the arrangements being made to the successful confening of this conference."

The all-party conference to choose a new interim government to replace that of Mr. Sawyer was announced February 13 in Lome, when Mr. Taylor for his National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Mr. Johnson for his Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) and Liberian Army Chief of Staff J. Hezekiah Bowen signed a ceasefire agreement. Under the accord, the warring parties

agreed to confine their troops ahead of the national conference, and disarm once a new interim administration is installed.

Mr. Bundu said discussions between he and the three men were "very friendly."

"It was a meeting designed to effect reconciliation and that went a substantial way," he said, adding that Mr. Taylor, who has declared himself president and set up a shadow administration in NPFL-held territory, had agreed to attend the March 15 meeting. "We have broken the ice here. For some considerable time running ... they (the three men) have not met and spoken to each other. One would hope that this would lay the solid foundation for them to proceed and continue talking to each other" leading up to the conference, Mr. Bundu said.

Mr. Taylor met with Mr. Sawyer for the first time in 14 months of civil war on Wednesday. The rebel chief, who insists he should be interim president in contravention of the agreed-upon ECOWAS peace plan, has refused to recognize the Sawyer administration, which was installed in Monrovia last November. Mr. Sawyer, an attorney and former academic, was chosen as interim president by Liberian politicians and exiles at a national conference last August in the Gambian capital, Banjul.

Mr. Bundu said the three leaders themselves had not spelled out details of the national conference. "I have been consulting with all the leaders on that matter and I will be convening that (March 15) conference," said Mr. Bundu who has brokered Liberia's six-month-old peace process. He said his next task would be to invite the participants, which are to include the warring factions and Liberia's existing political parties.

On progress of NPFL troop encampment, Mr. Bundu said: "Mr. Taylor has agreed to confine his troops under the (February 13) ceasefire agreement and now it is up to ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] (a West African peacekeeping force deployed by ECOWAS) to work with Mr. Taylor to see that that is done." The details of the ceasefire "are now a question of implementation which I expect is in progress," he said. Mr. Sawyer and the two rebel leaders were expected to leave Lome later Friday.

'Joint Declaration' Issued

AB0203082991 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 2 Mar 91

["Joint Declaration" issued in Lome on I March following the reconciliation meeting between Liberian leaders Amos Sawyer, Charles Taylor, and Prince Johnson]

[Text] The reconciliation meeting of the three prominent protagonists in the Liberian conflict ended in Lome yesterday afternoon. A joint declaration was published at the end of the three-day-long consultations. According to the joint declaration, Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia; Amos Sawyer, Liberian interim president; and Brigadier Prince Johnson, leader of the

Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, agreed to cooperate with the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] in planning and holding the all-Liberia national conference slated for 15 March. The declaration was read in English by ECOWAS Executive Secretary Abass Bundu and in French by ECOWAS Fund Director Mahanta Fall:

[Begin Fall recording] The joint declaration on the situation in Liberia: At the invitation of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic of Togo, Dr. Amos Sawyer, Mr. Charles Gankay Taylor, and Mr. Prince Johnson met in Lome from 27 February to 1 March 1991. The meeting provided a unique opportunity for the three leaders to reconcile and open a fraternal dialogue in order to advance efforts to find a peaceful. lasting solution to the Liberian crisis, and, in particular, it enabled them to agree on measures to be taken to organize a national conference on 15 March 1991 in Monrovia. In this regard, they agreed to cooperate fully with the ECOWAS and to refrain from measures likely to jeopardize the preparations under way for effectively holding the 15 March conference, or to hamper the conference itself.

The three leaders expressed their sincere gratitude to his Excellency Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and Togolese president, for enabling them to meet in Lome in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. They were all the more appreciative of the initiative as it made it possible to lay a solid basis for a reconciliation among the Liberian leaders.

Issued in Lome on 1 March 1991

[Signed] Dr. Amos Sawyer, Charles Taylor, Prince Johnson

I thank you. [applause] [end recording]

After the reading of the joint declaration, the three Liberian officials embraced warmly in the presence of Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman. The embrace was greeted with cheers from the dignitaries present in the Ministerial Council Hall of the Presidential Palace. Earlier on, President Eyadema had held discussions for over four hours with Charles Taylor, Amos Sawyer, and Prince Johnson in his Presidential Palace office.

Meeting Commented

AB0203113591 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] After their reconciliation meeting in Lome, the protagonists in the Liberian conflict smilingly expressed their impressions about the talks' outcome. Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, expressed his happiness at the meeting's result:

[Begin recording] [Taylor in English fading into French translation] I think that it was a very good opportunity for us to examine and understand many pending problems. We had an opportunity to talk and think together in order

to find common ground. I would like to thank His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema for taking the commendable initiative of bringing us together so that we could understand what we had not yet understood.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you see Liberia's future?

[Taylor] I think the future is really promising. [end recording]

Liberian Interim President Amos Sawyer also expressed his satisfaction:

[Begin recording] [Sawyer in English fading into French translation] We held very fruitful discussions. We would like to thank President Eyadema, who made all this possible. I am very happy that we have been able to meet here and discuss certain pending problems. We owe this to General Eyadema, and I would like to take this opportunity to express my very sincere thanks to him. He took the initiative, doing everything possible for us to meet. This was an opportunity for us leaders and politicians to meet—some of us had never had the opportunity to come together and talk since the Liberian crisis erupted. As we were free from any constraints, we were able to hold very frank talks and lay the foundation for a lasting solution and for the planning of the all-Liberia national conference.

[Reporter] What prospects do you see for Liberia?

[Sawyer] I will tell you that I see bright prospects for Liberia, in view of the outcome of the meeting here. This is because the discussions, which resulted in a joint communique this morning, centered on three points, as the communique says. We are very pleased with these points, on which we all agree. The first point is that each of us is committed to complying with the reconciliation achieved here; the second is that each of us has promised to do everything possible for the organization of the national conference due to open shortly in Liberia; and the third point on which we all agree and with which we are all satisfied is that we have pledged our willingness to cooperate with the Economic Community of West African States in implementing all measures designed to restore peace. [end recording]

Lastly, Brigadier General Prince Johnson, leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia [INPFL], expressed his impressions, in which he attributed the success achieved in the deliberations to President Eyadema:

[Begin Johnson recording in English fading into French translation] Definitely, I came here on my own, without knowing that the others would be here. I came to meet His Excellency President Eyadema, who is a prominent African leader, to confer with him on the problems in Liberia. I am always for peace. I would like peace to return definitively to Liberia. Before coming here, I met with Gambian President Jawara on peace. I would like to see an end to the fighting in Liberia. I want the cease-fire signed here to be implemented in the field. That is what prompted me to come here. I also came here to ask President Eyadema to use his efficient influence to urge Major Taylor and Professor Amos Sawyer to hold talks. This is

because since the beginning of the Liberian crisis, both men have never sat at the same table for talks. Since there are plans for a national conference, all those concerned with the Liberian crisis should first come to an agreement before such a conference takes place.

When I spoke about this to President Eyadema, I was very surprised to hear him say: My dear friend, I have already done that; I have already invited Dr. Sawyer and Maj. Taylor to Lome, and I would be very pleased if you could extend your visit to meet them, too. I replied: Well done, we had the same thought, and I was not wrong to tell you once that you are a great man and great men do great things. That is how I extended my visit to Lome. Thanks to this initiative by President Eyadema—that is, bringing

together Charles Taylor and Dr. Amos Sawyer—we had the opportunity to hold frank talks and agree on how we can successfully plan the national conference.

This is because there is no problem on our side, in the INPFL. The problem is with the others. We want peace for the Liberian people. We want security, stability, and peace to be restored for all. In this connection, Gen. Eyadema has successfully carried out his mission, a delicate mission indeed, which he very successfully carried out. I would therefore like to most sincerely thank the Togolese people and Gen. Eyadema for his efforts to bring us together so we could prepare for the national conference in Liberia. [end recording]

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15 March 1991

